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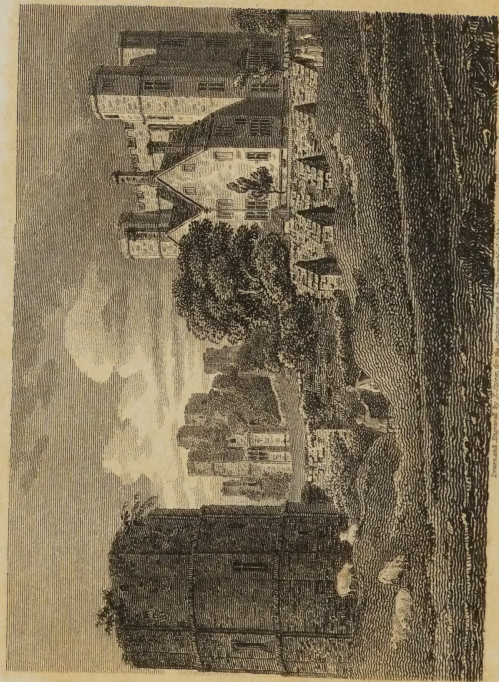
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Antiquarian
and
TOPOGRAPHICAL
Cabinet.

Vol. I.



Remains of Henelworth Priory.



Antiquarian
AND
TOPOGRAPHICAL
CABINET,

CONTAINING A SERIES OF
ELEGANT VIEWS
OF THE
MOST INTERESTING OBJECTS OF CURIOSITY
IN

Great Britain.

ACCOMPANIED WITH
LETTER-PRESS DESCRIPTIONS.

VOL. I.

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1854

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IN presenting the First Volume of the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet to the Public, the Proprietors are happy to acknowledge the very liberal encouragement they have received in its progress; and though the scale upon which it is executed is beyond precedent small, yet they have had the satisfaction to receive the most flattering tokens from persons conversant with the subjects engraved, that they are strictly accurate.

The Proprietors make their most grateful and respectful acknowledgments to their Subscribers in general, and to those persons in particular who have already favoured them with the loan of Drawings and other materials. By the continuance of such

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patronage, the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet will be hastening to preserve the lineaments of the most venerable remains of Antiquity which Time is incessantly whittleing away by nearly imperceptible atoms.

J. STORER AND I. GREIG.

INDEX TO VOL. I.

*As this Work is not paged, the References are made to the Printer's
Signature-letters at the Bottom of the Pages.*

<i>Si.</i>	<i>Pa.</i>	<i>Pa.</i>	<i>Subjects described.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
B	13	to 14	Cotele House —	Cornwall.
C	11	— 12	Cromlech, near Drews Teington —	Devonshire.
B	15	— 16	Logan Stone, ditto —	
E	9	— 10	Haddon Hall —	Derbyshire.
F	11	— 12	Bakewell, Church —	
E	15	— 16	Dove Dale —	Essex.
F	15	— 16	Barking Abbey —	
E	11	— 12	Neath Castle —	Glamorganshire.
	1	— 4	Landaff Cathedral —	
B	9	— 10	Waltham Cross —	Hertfordshire.
F	1	— 4	Hertford Castle —	
	4	— 6	Hertford Town —	
	13	— 14	Gorhambury —	Herefordshire.
E	13	— 14	House of the Black Friars —	
F	9	— 10	Eltham Palace —	Kent.
	7	— 8	Chapel in the White Tower, London —	Middlesex.
D	13	— 14	London Stone —	
	9	— 10	De-la-Pre Abbey —	Northamptonshire.
	15	— 16	Queen's Cross —	
C	15	— 16	Irthlingbury Church —	Rutlandshire.
D	11	— 12	Essendine Church —	
E	7	— 8	Town of Hales Owen —	Shropshire.
	5	— 6	Hales Owen Abbey —	
B	11	— 12	Amberley Castle —	Sussex.

INDEX.

<i>Si.</i>	<i>Pa.</i>	<i>Pa.</i>	<i>Subjects described.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
C	13	14	Bacchanalian Vase —	Warwickshire.
D	1	7	Kenelworth Castle —	
	7	8	Kenelworth Priory —	
C	1	10	Malvern Abbey —	Worcestershire.
G	1	7	Worcester City —	
	7	16	Worcester Cathedral —	
B	1	8	Kirkham Priory —	Yorkshire.

LIST OF PLATES TO VOL. I.

COTELE House	—	—	Cornwall.
Logan Stone, near Drews Teignton	—	—	Devonshire.
Cromlech, ditto	—	—	
Haddon Hall	—	—	Derbyshire.
West Door of Bakewell Church	—	—	
Dove Dale	—	—	Essex.
Barking Abbey Gate	—	—	
Neath Castle	—	—	Glamorganshire.
West Front of Landaff Cathedral	—	—	
Part of ditto	—	—	Hertfordshire.
Waltham Cross	—	—	
Hertford Castle, North Front	—	—	Hertfordshire.
Ditto, from the Gardens	—	—	
Hertford Town	—	—	Herefordshire.
Statue of Henry VIII. Gorhambury	—	—	
Cross of the Black Friars	—	—	Kent.
Eltham Palace	—	—	
Interior of the Chapel in the White Tower	—	—	Middlesex.
London Stone	—	—	
De-la-Pre Abbey	—	—	Northamptonshire.
Queen's Cross	—	—	
Irthlingbury Church	—	—	Rutlandshire.
South Door of Essendine Church	—	—	
Hales Owen Town	—	—	Shropshire.
Ditto Abbey	—	—	
Amberley Castle	—	—	Sussex.

LIST OF PLATES.

Bacchanalian Vase, in the Possession of the Earl of Warwick	—	} Warwickshire.
Kenelworth Priory (Vignette Title)	—	
Kenelworth Castle, from the Hall	—	
Interior of the Hall of Kenelworth Castle	— —	
Leicester Buildings and Caesar's Tower, ditto	— —	
Lun's Tower and the Gate House, ditto	— —	} Worcestershire.
Worcester, from the Banks of the Severn	— —	
Worcester Cathedral	— —	
Southern Entrance to the Cloisters, ditto	— —	
The Cloisters, ditto	— —	
King John's Monument, ditto (Vig- nette Tailpiece)	— —	
The Pulpit, ditto	— —	
The Chapter House, ditto	— —	
The Crypt, ditto	— —	
Edgar's Tower, Worcester	— —	
Malvern Abbey Church	— —	} Yorkshire.
Interior of ditto	— —	
Ancient Tomb in ditto	— —	
North Front of ditto	— —	
The Gate of Malvern Abbey	— —	
The Gate of Kirkham Priory	— —	
Entrance to the Cloisters, ditto	— —	
Remains of the Cloisters, ditto	— —	
South-east View of the Gate, ditto	— —	



Engraved from a drawing by J. H. H. sculp. W. H. H. del.

The Gate of Easingham Priory, Yorkshire.

KIRKHAM PRIORY,

YORKSHIRE.

THESE monastic remains are situated in a beautiful vale on the east side of the river Derwent, at the distance of about three miles south-east of Whitwell, six miles south-west from Malton, and twelve from Scarborough. With respect to its ecclesiastical situation, it is placed in the deanry of Bucross and archdeaconry of the East Riding, in the archiepiscopal diocese of York.

It was founded by sir Walter Espec, lord of Helmesley in this county during the reign of Henry I. to commemorate a fatal accident which embittered his declining years.

By his lady, Adeline, sir Walter had an only son who was called after his own name. The young knight took great delight in horsemanship, and usually rode the swiftest coursers. One unhappy day, when he was galloping towards Frithly, near this place, his horse grew restive, fell near a stone cross, and threw his rider, who instantly died on the spot.

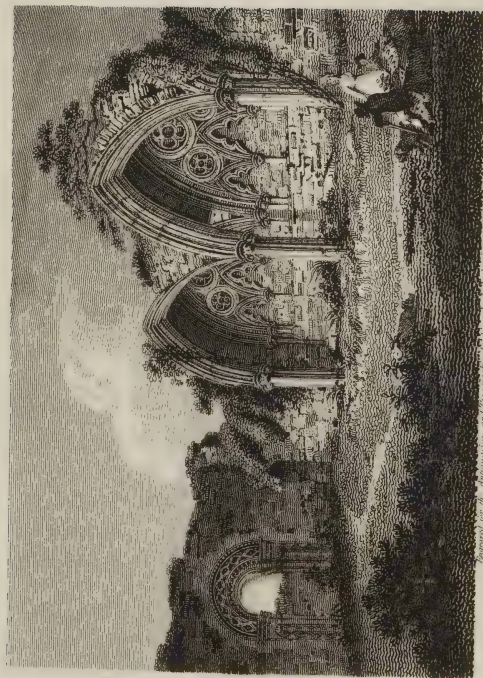
Inconsolable for such an irreparable loss, sir Walter consulted his uncle, William, rector of Garton, who advised him for the solace of his mind to build a holy place.

KIRKHAM PRIORY.

He endowed this structure with seven churches, and their impropriations, the profits of which, with the rents and other possessions in Yorkshire and Northumberland, amounted to 1100 marks.

He soon after died of grief, leaving his vast possessions among his sisters.

The Priory of Kirkham has been variously and liberally endowed. It appears that Walter de Espec, the founder, gave the manor of Kirkham, with the parish church, and one carucate and twenty-four acres of land, lying between the wood and the river Derwent; with liberty for the hogs belonging to the Priory, to pasture in Kirkham wood, pannage free: he also gave the tenth penny of the farm of his mill. The canons had free warren through the whole extent of his manor; and all his horses, mill, meadow, and all that he had between the wood and the river, with the fishery of Kirkham and Howsom, in lieu of their tithes of five carucates of land in Tilleston, and four carucates in Grift, of which the abbot and convent of Pieval, which he had also founded, were possessed. He also gave two parts of his tithes of the territory of Boelton, in Northumberland; all the town of Carr-upon-Tweed, with the church; the tithe of Howsom mill, built at Edeston, on the Derwent; the church of Garton, with a carucate of land called St. Michael's Flat (this church was afterwards appropriated to the Priory); the church of Helmesley; Blakemore, with a carucate of land, and pannage in this wood for



Engraved for the Author by J. G. Thompson, and Published by J. G. Thompson, at the Sign of the Anchor, in the Strand.

Remains of the Cloisters of Kirkham Priory, Yorkshire.

KIRKHAM PRIORY.

all the hogs belonging to the canons and their servants, and also pasture for their other cattle; the church of Hildreton; two parts of the tithes of the mill at Hoelton, in Northumberland; the tithe pennies of his farms at Howsom, and of the apples of his manors, especially of this town and mill; the church of Kirkeby Crondall, with one carucate of land in the town (the church was afterwards appropriated to the Priory); the tithes of his demesnes in Lynton; the church of Newton, in Glendale, with its appurtenances, and all the lands of Nefskill, the clerk; the tithe pennies of all his territories in Northumberland; eight carucates of land in Sixterdale; the manor of Titelington, with its appurtenances; one house in Werche; the town of Whitwell; the town of Wisthow, with the church formerly called Mora, which was appropriated to it; and also all his houses in York.

William de Ros, lord of Hamelak, gave a toft in the town of Pockley. A contest arose between Hugh prior of Kirkham, and this William de Ros, concerning the chase in the woods and moors of Hamelak, when it was agreed, A. D. 1261, that William should give to the poor the toft in Pockley, with a free passage through his woods and moors, except through the park; and that he and his heirs should give to the canons three deer yearly, in lieu of the tithe of hunting; and also give *£5 per annum*, in lieu of the tithe of apples of his manors, which were given by the founder: for which concessions the

KIRKHAM PRIORY.

prior and canons quit-claimed to the said William all free chase in the before-mentioned woods and moors.

King Henry III. granted to the Priory and canons various privileges in the forest of Galtress, and free warren in Kirkham and Woodhouse.

Robert, lord of Sproxton near Hamelak, gave pasture for 200 sheep, as well in winter as summer.

William de Barton gave six oxgangs of land, with tofts, crofts, meadows, and pastures, in his territory; which William de Ros confirmed in the year 1253.

John, son of Robert de Navelton, gave various portions of land in Bergerthorp, in which township the Priory enjoyed other benefactions.

William, son of William de Berwerthorp, gave, or rather sold, the capital messuage and land in Berwerthorp, in consideration of twelve marks, and other goods, which the canons bestowed on him in his great necessity.

The church of Berythorpe was given to the Priory.

Walter de Ros gave the advowson of the church of Cald-Overton, which Peter de Ros confirmed, for supporting the hospitality of the Priory.

The church of Cambrun was given and appropriated in the year 1321.

Hugh Bardolph gave pasture for 100 sheep in his territory of Hoton Bardolf, with liberty to have lambs therein till the feast of St. John the Baptist.

The Priory had also vast possessions in Kirkeby Grundale, Lengeby, Myndrom, Ross, Sledmere, Swinton,



Engraved for the Proprietors by J. G. Smith, from a drawing by J. G. Smith.

Entrance to the Priory of Kirkham, Yorkshire.

KIRKHAM PRIORY.

Turkilesby, and other places in Yorkshire and Northumberland.

The prior was lord of Billesdale, Cramburn, Edes-ton, Kirkham, Whitwell, &c.

Towards the aid granted to Henry III. upon the marriage of his eldest daughter, the Priory of Kirkham paid £5.

Among the eminent persons buried in the church of the Priory were the following :

William de Ros, son of Robert de Ros.

Robert de Ros, son of William, buried in a marble tomb on the south side.

William son of Robert de Ros, interred in a marble tomb on the north side.

William, son of the last William, laid in a stone mausoleum, near the great altar on the south side.

These were all eminent and powerful barons, and patrons of the Priory.

Here rested also Richard Holthewaite of Cleveland, A. D. 1391, under the stone arch in the revestry.

Alice Ross of Kirkham, A. D. 1429.

John Wyton, A. D. 1430, near the choir door, on the south side.

William Turney, A. D. 1439.

Edmund Pole, A. D. 1446.

Robert Foster of Howsom, A. D. 1484, in the chapel of St. Mary.

George Gower, same year.

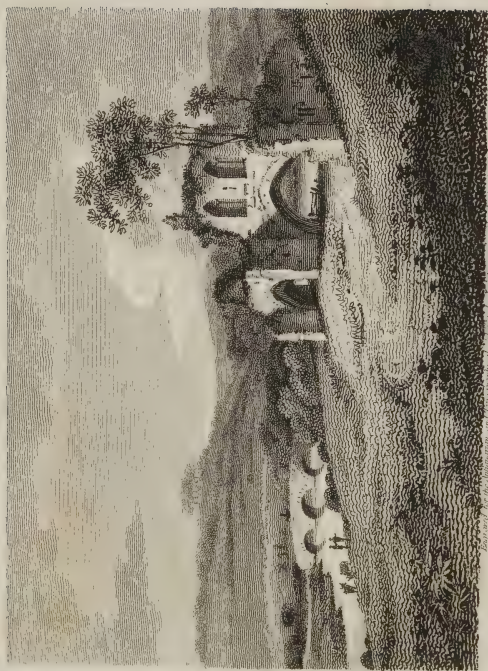
KIRKHAM PRIORY.

Ralph, lord Greystock, A. D. 1487, buried in the chancel, before the altar.

The Priory of Kirkham was surrendered on the 8th of December, A. D. 1539, in the thirtieth of Henry VIII. by John de Kildwyk, prior, and seventeen canons; having been previously valued in the twenty-seventh of the same reign at £300 : 15 : 6 according to Speed's account, but at £269 : 5 : 9 agreeably to the statement of sir William Dugdale. The pensions granted to the prior and his brethren amounted to £100.

The suppression of religious houses by Henry VIII. occasioned great discontents; which were probably increased, as well by the secular as the regular clergy, and fomented by the greater abbots, and in October 1536, broke out into a rebellion in Lincolnshire; but soon suppressed. Within six days one more formidable, denominated "The Pilgrimage of Grace," commenced in Yorkshire, commanded by a person named Ask, attended by a number of priests with crosses in their hands, which amounted to an army of 40,000 men, assisted by lord Darcy; this also with some difficulty was conquered. These had such an effect upon the uncontrollable mind of Henry, that he pursued his plan of dissolution till he obtained a revenue of £100,000. *per annum*.

The sum of all the abbies, priories, and cells, in this county, exclusive of friaries, colleges, hospitals, and chantries, amounted to £16,818 : 11 : 6 $\frac{1}{4}$, besides a great quantity of plates and jewels. These estates were estimated



S.E. View of Whitburn Priory Gateway, Yorkshire.

KIRKHAM PRIORY.

to be worth ten times the value at which they were rated ; under which calculation the annual income of the monastic estates in Yorkshire alone was worth £168,185 : 15 : 2½ at the dissolution.

Henry granted Kirkham to sir Henry Knevet, knt. and dame Ann, his wife ; but in the third of Edward VI. it was transferred to its rightful patron, the earl of Rutland, who held it of the king *in capite*, by military service ; to whom queen Elizabeth, in the fifth year of her reign, gave license to alienate the manor, with those of Byllesdale, Stipeslow, and Rievaulx, to Edward Jackman and Richard Lambert, whence they have descended to various possessors.

Having traced the history of Kirkham Priory from its foundation to its destruction, under the government of twenty priors, it only remains to traverse the desecrated ground ; and whilst we describe the dilapidated remains of the piety of our ancestors, dwell upon the fragments of strength combined with beauty which distinguish these solitary walls.

The approach to the west entrance is solemn and majestic. The beautiful gate belonging to this Priory is in so perfect a state as to have the statues still remaining in the niches, the principal of which is an oval of the Virgin and Child ; with several shields of armorial bearings. The style of this part of the building is the florid Gothic. Here are also the relics of a cross ; probably that which occasioned the foundation of the Priory.

KIRKHAM PRIORY.

Behind the gate are vaulted arches of the foundation. Among the ruins appear the remains of a beautiful cloister, in which are described two windows exhibiting ornaments in a superior degree of the pointed arch richly carved and pierced.

A fine Saxo-Norman doorway also arrests the attention: it is a most elegant specimen; and the edges of the carving appear as sharp as though they had been recently finished.

The site of the Priory, now a garden, is very extensive; and the beautiful river Derwent flowing near, renders the scene highly picturesque and agreeable.

—The musing pilgrim sees

A track of brighter green, and in the midst
Appears a mould'ring wall, with ivy crown'd,
Or Gothic turret, pride of ancient days!

Now but of use to grace a rural scene,
To bound our vistas.

SHENSTONE.



Engraved for the Trustees and Proprietors of the Waltham Cross, from a Drawing by J. P. Jones.

Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire.

WALTHAM CROSS,

HERTFORDSHIRE.

THIS elegant relic of antiquity was erected on the following occasion : Eleanor of Castile, first wife of Edward I. accompanied him, when prince of Wales, in the crusade to the Holy Land. During the campaign, the prince was attacked and wounded, in his tent, by a Saracen with a poisoned weapon. The poison was so potent as to baffle the abilities of his physicians, and he was deemed incurable. At this awful period, his amiable consort, anxious to save the life of a husband, without whom existence to her was worthless, formed the magnanimous resolution of risking her health and life to preserve his. She therefore applied her delicate lips to the rankling wound, and never ceased, night nor day, at stated times, in performing her benevolent office, till she had extracted the poison, and restored the prince to his accustomed health.

After being a faithful wife for thirty-six years to king Edward, she deceased at Herby in Lincolnshire, November 29, 1290 ; and the king, so ardent was his affection for her memory, erected to her honour, crosses, or statues, at Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton, Stoney Stratford, Dunstable, St. Albans, Waltham, and Charing Cross, each adorned with the

WALTHAM CROSS.

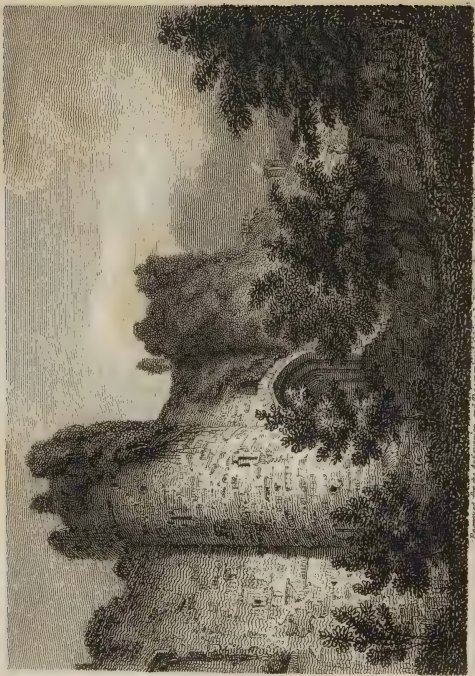
arms of Castile, Leon, and the earldom of Ponthieu, which by her right were annexed to the crown of England, she being the only daughter of Ferdinand III. king of Castile and Leon.

According to lord Orford's *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i. p. 28, it appears, that it was Vertue's opinion, these Crosses were constructed from the elegant designs of Peter Cavalini, a Roman sculptor.

Waltham Cross, which is the only thing remarkable in the hamlet to which it gives name, stands at the corner of the Falcon inn; forming a point to the road from Cheshunt to Waltham Abbey.

The Society of Antiquaries have twice interested themselves in preserving this curious monument from farther decay. In 1721, posts were placed round it to protect it from injury; and in 1757, lord Monson, lord of the manor of Cheshunt, at the request of the Society, signified by Dr. Stukely, surrounded the base with brickwork. An attempt was made, within a few years, to remove the whole into the park at Theobalds; but the materials were found so decayed, that the design was abandoned, and the Cross suffered to remain undisturbed, to await the unavoidable shocks of age.





Engraved from the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet by Henry Asher in 1825 from a drawing by J. G. S. P.

Amberley Castle, Sussex

View from the South-East

AMBERLEY CASTLE,

SUSSEX.

A STRUCTURE, situated on the east side of the river Arun, at the foot of the South Downs, is four miles north-east from Arundel, having the South Downs on the south, a wide extent of level marsh land on the north, the river Arun at a small distance on the west, and Amberley village and church on the east.

It was erected by William Rede, bishop of Chester, in the reign of Edward III. A. D. 1368, as a residence for himself and his successors ; but being afterwards leased out to several families, among whom were those of Goring, Butler, Briscow, Parker, &c. it ultimately came into the possession of lord Selsea. The episcopal castle is degraded to a farm-house.

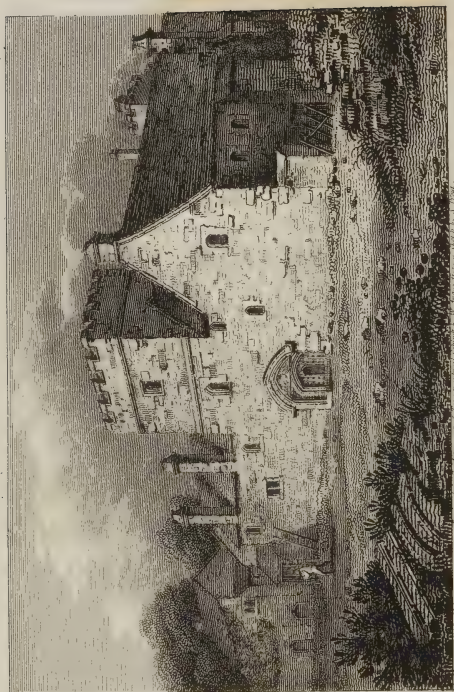
The building was constructed on a rock, and forms a parallelogram, with a southern entrance between two small round towers, with grooves for a portcullis. It is defended on the south by a foss, over which a bridge leads to the principal entrance. On the north and west sides, by the low rocky precipice on which it stands, it does not appear to have been of any great strength ; the ruins of an arch within the walls, however, show the architecture to have been light and elegant.

AMBERLEY CASTLE.

The clump of trees near this ancient mansion situated on the adjoining hill, serves as a sea-mark, and is called Fittleworth Tilt.

Amberley, the village whence the Castle takes its name, consists of a long scattered street of mean buildings ; but the land is rich and fertile. Adjoining to the Downs the soil is chalky ; in the valley it consists of a rich black earth, producing crops of wheat in great quantities.

The church of this village is a small structure, containing a body, chancel, and a square tower at the west end ; and is kept in decent repair. The living is of very small value.



Hotel House, Cornwall.

COTEHELE HOUSE,

CORNWALL.

THIS is an ancient mansion in the parish of Calstock, in the county of Cornwall, and formerly gave name to a family, the heiress of which married an ancestor of the noble family of Mount-Edgumbe. The earl at present holds this among his other possessions.

It is situated on the banks of the river Tamer, which receives its principal ornaments from Cotehele House and Mount-Edgumbe. The house is an irregular stone building, which encloses a small quadrangle, to which there is an entrance under a square tower on the south. Another square tower in which are several spacious apartments, is situated beyond the north side of this court. There are two styles of building in the windows; those towards the east and south being narrow, and those towards the quadrangle and in the north tower are wide and square. It appears to have been repaired about the year 1627, from that date being carved over the gateway.

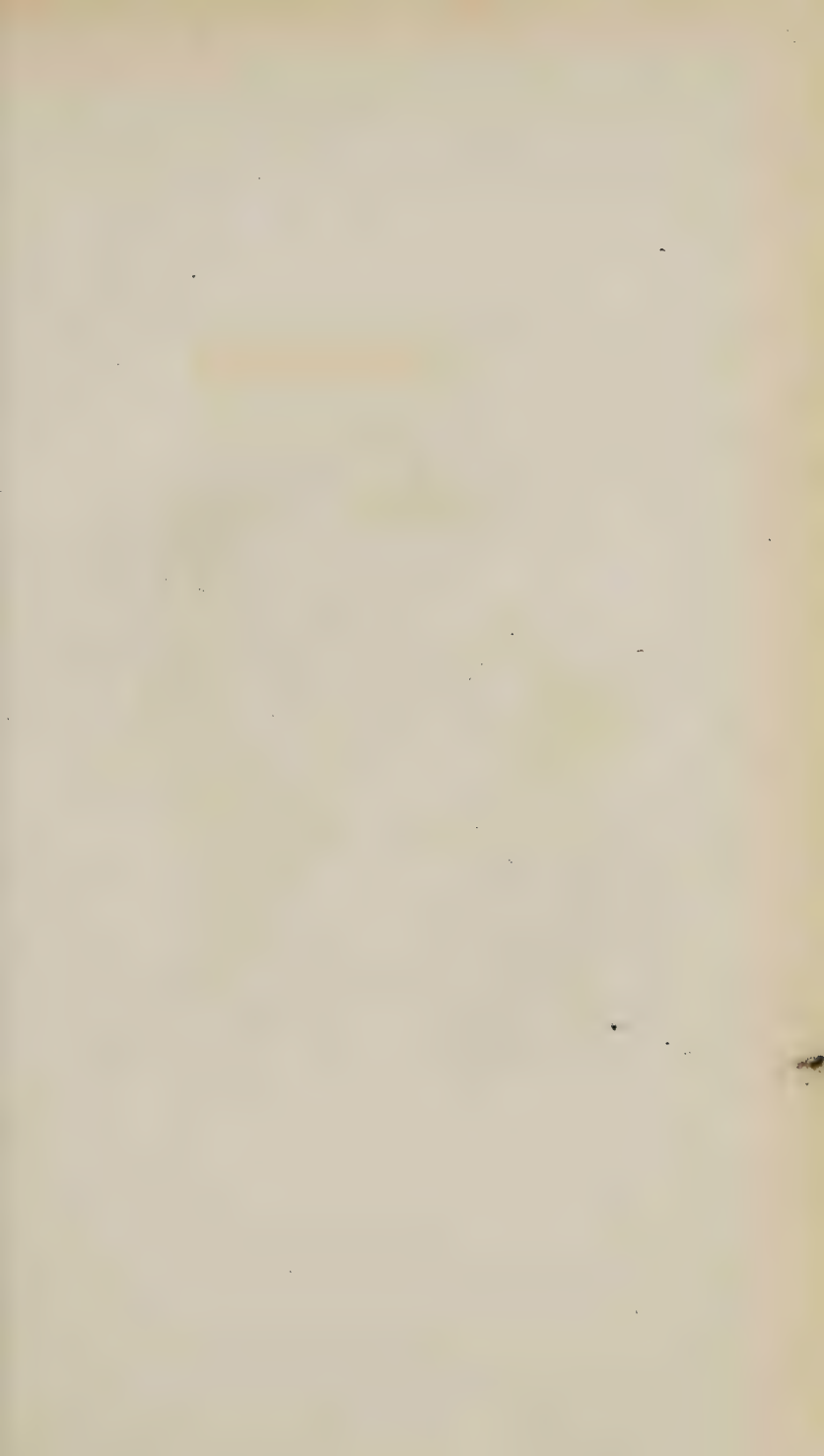
The mansion is an object of curiosity, as exhibiting all the essentials of baronial magnificence. The furniture is at least 250 years old. The hall is amply decorated with various implements of ancient armour: at the end is the figure of a warrior armed cap-a-pec. The stair-

CÔTEHÉLE HOUSE.

case from the hall leads towards a chamber in which Charles II. slept for several nights.

The rooms are mostly hung with tapestry. The chapel is small. Another chapel in the Gothic style, situated upon a rocky eminence, rising very steeply from the river, is remarkable for the following circumstance which gave rise to its foundation :

Sir Richard Edgecumbe was driven to hide himself in the thick woods of his domain which overhung the river; on account of his attachment to the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. ; and being pursued by king Richard's party very closely, he found no other way to extricate himself from his danger but by policy : he therefore put a stone into his cap, and threw them into the river ; being covered by the shelter of the surrounding forest, and his pursuers seeing the floating cap, imagining that in a state of desperation he had drowned himself, gave over the pursuit ; and sir Richard found means to escape to Brittany, to await the fortune of better times. On his restoration to his country, this gentleman was appointed comptroller of the household to Henry VII. by whom he was sent ambassador to France ; and dying on his return at Morlaix in Brittany, he was buried at a neighbouring church, and his cenotaph placed in this chapel which he had founded ; where he is figured on a painted tablet as a knight in armour, kneeling on one knee, his helmet and gauntlet by his side, and a bishop before him.





Logan Stone, near Green Mountain, Vermont.

LOGAN, OR ROCKING STONE,

NEAR DREW STEIGNTON,

DEVONSHIRE,

A MONUMENT of antiquity, is seated in the middle of the river Teign, which rolls over a rocky channel in this part of its course. "It is poised," says Polwhele, "upon another mass of stone which is deep grounded in the bed of the river. It is unequally sided, of great size; at some parts six, at others seven feet in height, and at the west end ten. From its west to east points, it may be in length about eighteen feet. It is flattish on the top, and seems to touch the stone below in no less than three or four places; but probably it is the gravel which the floods have left between that causes this appearance. I easily rocked it with one hand; but its quantity of motion did not exceed one inch, if so much. The equipoise, however, was more perceptible a few years since. Both the stones are granite; which is thick strewn in the channel of the river, and over all the adjacent country. It seems to have been the work of nature."

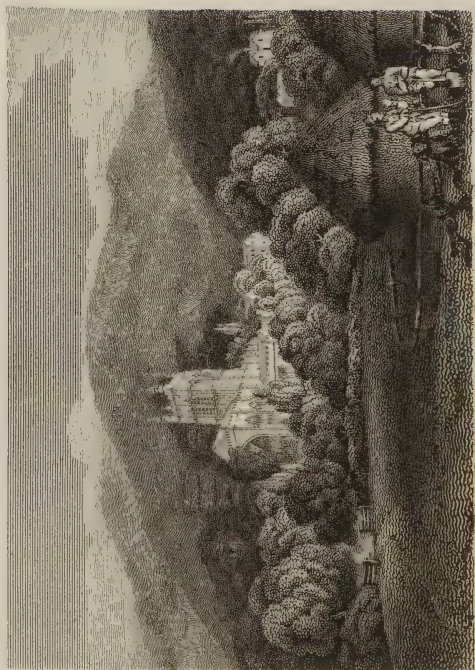
But the scenery of the surrounding neighbourhood claims particular attention, on account of its singular grandeur. The path leading from the river to the Logan Stone, winds in a beautiful manner beneath the precipice of Piddle Down. The majestic ascent of the hill is pecu-

LOGAN, OR ROCKING STONE.

liarly striking; at its greatest distance is plainly to be perceived a channel evidently formed by floods, which have driven down the soil into the river, and rendered that part which has been perforated barren and rocky.

The south side of the river is abruptly bounded in this part by a steep and lofty ridge of mountains, from the sides of which massive fragments of rocky substance are precipitated into the stream; the consequence is, that, being pent up in deep and narrow currents, the rushing of the waters is heard in dreadful uproar for a considerable distance, in its course to Bovey Tracy,

——Raging still amid the shaggy rocks,
Now flashes o'er the scatter'd fragments, now
Aslant the hollow'd channel rapid darts;
And falling fast from gradual slope to slope,
With wild infracted course and lessen'd roar
It gains a safer bed, and steals, at last,
Along the mazes of the quiet vale. THOMSON.



Engraved by J. G. Thompson and J. G. Thompson, and the engraving of J. G. Thompson.

A View of Malvern Abbey Church, Worcestershire.

MALVERN ABBEY,

WORCESTERSHIRE.

GREAT Malvern, situated in the lower division of the hundred of Pershore, in the county of Worcester, was in the Saxon times a wilderness thick set with trees ; to which some monks, who aimed at a character of superior sanctity, withdrew from the priory of Worcester, and there became hermits. Their number having soon increased to three hundred, they formed themselves into a society, agreed to live according to the order of St. Benedict, and elected Aldwin, one of their fraternity, to be superior. Thus was this Abbey founded about the 16th of William the Conqueror, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Before his death, Aldwin endowed it with large possessions. Henry I. likewise was a very great benefactor ; not only by confirming to the fraternity many lands, but granting them also considerable privileges and immunities. Gislebert, abbot of Westminster, with consent of his convent, assigned to them several manors and estates, and of course this monastery was considered as, in its origin, a cell to the abbey of Westminster, though at length it became a free abbey. Among other benefactors were Henry III. Edward I. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester ; Osborn and Richard Fitzpontz ; Wolstan, prior of Worcester ; Guy

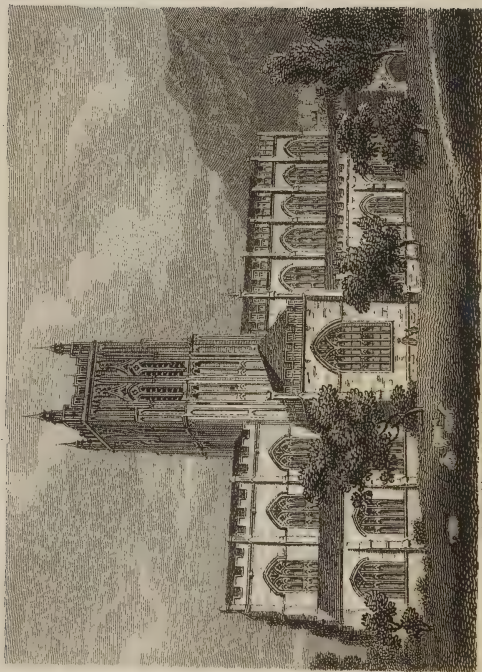
MALVERN ABBEY.

Fitz-Holgod ; Roger de Chaundos ; Walter de Maydeston, &c. &c.

At the time of the dissolution, its revenues were valued at 308*l.* 1*s.* 5¼*d.* according to Dugdale ; but according to Speed at 375*l.* 0*s.* 6¼*d.*

In the 36th year of Henry VIII. this Abbey was granted to William Pinnocke, who alienated it to John Knottesford, serjeant at arms, whose daughter Anne married William Savage, of the family of that name at Rock Savage, Cheshire ; from whom, by inheritance, it came to Thomas Savage, of Elmley Castle, Worcestershire. His descendant (by a female), Thomas Byrche Savage, sold the demesne, about the year 1774, to James Oliver, of Worcester ; the site of the old Abbey having been sold a few years before.

Of the Abbey, the part that is still standing, makes a handsome appearance. The gateway is a most beautiful specimen of the Gothic style ; and, considering its antiquity, is remarkable for retaining in many places its original freshness. The external appearance of the Church, on the north side, is very striking, and at the same time light and pleasing. It was purchased, by the inhabitants, of John Knottesford, before mentioned, and has ever since been deemed the parochial church. It is 171 feet in length, 63 in breadth ; and the height of the nave is 63 feet. The interior of the Church is a mixture of the Saxon and Gothic styles ; and from its exquisitely ornamented roof, and other emblazonments, the beholder may conceive a faint idea of its pristine beauty. The nave is in the Saxon style ; and



Drawn and Engraved by J. G. Brown, after the original drawing by J. G. Brown.

A View of Malvern Abbey Church, Worcestershire.

MALVERN ABBEY.

the choir and tower are in the florid Gothic. The altar is adorned with burnt tiles, which are highly glazed, and ornamented with mottoes, devices, and armorial bearings. It had formerly a great number of windows, curiously painted; but only two of these remain perfect: they are whole-length portraits of prince Arthur, son of Henry VII. and sir Reginald Bray, the famous architect of Henry VIIIth's chapel at Westminster, and of a chapel at Windsor still called by his name.

It may not be displeasing to the reader, to be told what the subjects were of some of the principal of those beautiful paintings which once adorned this venerable pile. The following particulars are selected from among a great number of others less generally interesting, given in an account taken in the reign of Charles I. by Mr. William Habington; of whose topographical MSS. Dr. Nash made a very judicious and advantageous use, in the composition of his History of Worcestershire.

The upper part of the great east window was divided into twelve compartments, in which were painted the twelve Apostles; the lower part into sixteen divisions, in which were delineated some of the most prominent features of the life of Our Saviour; viz. his riding on an ass; celebrating the passover with his disciples, washing their feet; his agony in the garden; his being betrayed by Judas, brought bound before Pilate, sent to Herod, condemned, clothed with purple, scourged, bearing his cross, nailed to the cross, his death; his body taken down from the cross,

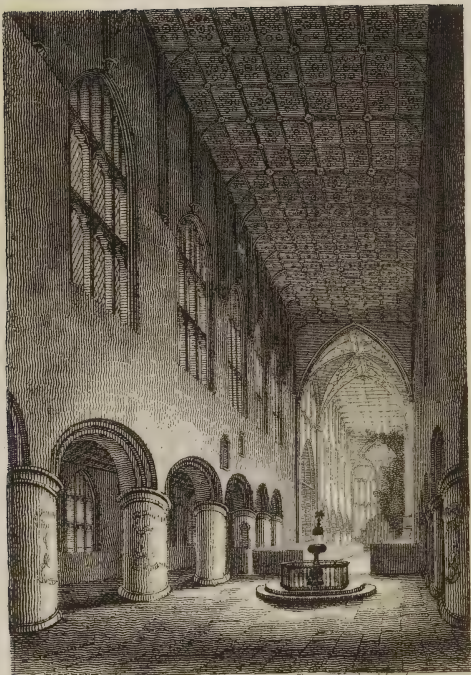
MALVERN ABBEY.

his burial, the stone of the sepulchre sealed; the women bringing spices; his resurrection; his appearance to Mary Magdalene; his appearance at the sea of Tiberias, to his disciples at Emmaüs; his ascension; descent of the Holy Ghost.

On the south side of the choir, in the first window from the east, were represented the Magi offering their gifts; above, the arms of Henry VII. and his son Arthur prince of Wales.

In the north side of the nave are six windows, with six compartments in each. In the first, nearest the west end, was represented Christ crucified, with St. John supporting the fainting Virgin, and the centurion confessing Jesus to be the Christ; below, the three Marys, supported by St. Philip, St. Simon, and St. Jude.

In the south side are likewise six windows, of the same size and shape, in which were painted many histories of the Old and New Testament. In the first, second, third, and fourth compartments of the first window were several histories, from the creation, to the expulsion of Adam from Paradise. In the first four compartments of the second window were the history of Noah, and of the tower of Babel. In the first four compartments of the third window were the history of Abraham, Lot, Isaac, Jacob, and Esau. In the first four compartments of the fourth window was the history of Joseph. The fifth window contained the history of Moses and the Israelites in Egypt and the wilderness. In the sixth window Aaron in his priest's dress, and Moses with his glorified countenance.



Drawn and engraved for D. G. by the designer, and T. P. engraver. Plate 1.

Interior of Malvern Abbey Church, Worcester.

MALVERN ABBEY.

In the great west window were fourteen compartments representing the resurrection, and Christ coming to judge the world; the Virgin Mary, and saints.

In a little window on the south side of the nave of the Church, were the arms of Braci; and above it, a monk kneeling, with various figures of an unclean spirit; in the lower part, a devil vomiting out an infant, which was received by other devils, and an angel praying for it.

In the north aisle were painted in five windows various histories from the New Testament; twelve stories in each window. In the first, the espousals of Joachim and Anne; the angel appearing to Joachim. In the second, the angel appearing to the Virgin Mary; Mary saluting Elizabeth; the birth of Christ, presentation in the temple; the Magi inquiring for him and offering their gifts, and returning into their own country; the angel appearing to Joseph, Joseph and Mary fleeing into Egypt; murder of the innocents; Christ baptized by John. In the third, Christ turning water into wine at the marriage in Cana of Galilee; healing a paralytic; casting out a devil, tempted by the devil, placed on a pinnacle of the temple, carried to a high mountain and shown the glories of the world; the Pool of Bethesda. In the fourth window, Christ walking upon the sea, casting out a devil, making clay and opening the eyes of the blind, curing a fever, and the woman with the issue of blood. In the fifth window, nothing remained at that time but the crucifixion.

This aisle leads to a chapel dedicated to our Lord, and called Jesus chapel, lighted by two windows. In the large

MALVERN ABBEY.

One to the north are twelve compartments ; six above, and six below. In the upper, were represented the Trinity crowning the Virgin ; a chorus of angels and saints praising God on various instruments ; Christ received into heaven ; Michael fighting with the devil ; our Saviour bringing Adam and Eve out of hell.

The floor and walls of the choir were paved and decorated with square bricks, painted with the arms of England, of the abbey of Westminster, and of various benefactors.

Near the chancel end of the south aisle, under the window, is a stone figure of a knight, completely armed ; in his right hand a battle-axe, and in his left a round target, having the appearance of great antiquity. It has been supposed to represent a person of the name of John Corbet.

An old grave-stone of Walcher, the second prior of this house, which now forms a part of the pavement of the nave, was found in May 1711, by Mrs. Savage's servants, who were digging in her garden, with the date of 1135, and bearing this inscription :

“ PHILOSOPHVS DIGNVS BONVS ASTROLOGVS,
 LOTHERINGVS,
 VIR PIVS AC HVMILIS, MONACHVS, PRIOR HVJVS
 OVILIS,
 HIC IACET IN CISTA, GEOMETRICVS AC ABACISTA,
 DOCTOR WALCHERVS ; FLET PLEBS DOLET VNDIQVE
 CLERVS ;
 HVIC LVX PRIMA MORI DEDIT OCTOBRIS SENIORI ;
 VIVAT UT IN CÆLIS EXORET QVISQVE FIDELIS.
 MCXXXV.”



Brown and Vignard sculp' for the Antiquarian and Topographical Society

Cad's Ancient Tomb in Malvern Abbey Church, Worcestershire

MALVERN ABBEY.

On a stone of the Lygon family:

“ Stay passenger, and from this dusty urne,
Both what I was, and what thou must be, learne :
Grace, virtue, beauty, had no privilege,
That everlasting statute to abridge,
‘ That all must dye:’ then, gentle friend, with care,
In life, for death and happiness prepare.”

A gentleman, who viewed this Church in 1788, has given us a melancholy account of the shameful state of defilement and neglect in which he then found the building. On the north side of the Church was a play-ground for boys, whose recreation consisted in throwing stones at the numerous windows, all full (as we have observed) of the finest stained glass; and adjoining this play-ground was a kennel of hounds, whose hideous yells filled up at intervals (service-time, or otherwise) the cry of the unrestrained juvenile assailants. In the interior of the Church, on the eastern wall of Jesus chapel, was stuck up a large pigeon-house belonging to the vicar; then the Rev. Mr. Philips; who enjoyed the vicarage near fifty years, and died May 1801.

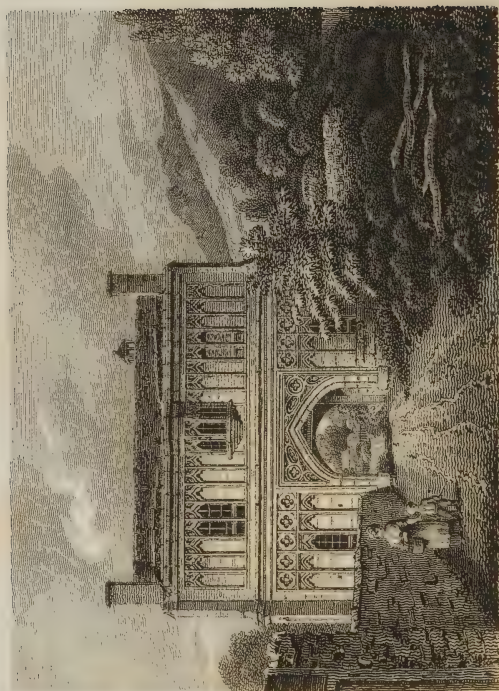
As an excuse for the incumbent, it has been said, that the profits of the living are small, and that there is no sufficient fund for preserving the place in good repair; the natural consequence of which is its present state of impending ruin. The walls and floors are dreadfully damp, and parts of the Church are sometimes flooded. The ivy is

MALVERN ABBEY.

suffered to grow within the building ; at least, it has pierced through the interstices formed by the tracery of the eastern window, and covers a large portion of the eastern end of the fabric. It has, in fact, been truly said, that the Church is “ in a state unfit for the parishioners, disgraceful to the parish, and will soon be beyond the power of repair.”

The present vicar, Mr. Graves (son, we believe, of the late venerable rector of Claverton), has made endeavours to raise a subscription from the neighbouring gentry, and from visitors in the summer, for repairing the Church ; but the attempt has never succeeded to any tolerable extent. The depredations committed on the painted windows, drew forth the following poetical complaint from Dr. Booker. (See “ MALVERN ; a descriptive and historical Poem.”)

“ What marvel, that a scene so rich, so grand,
Should admiration e'en in royal breasts
Awaken ?—Admiration, that inspir'd
Of old, for yonder venerable pile,
Devotion, and munificence, and zeal,
To rear those richly-tinted windows, now,
Alas ! with ivy, and with weedy moss
Obtrusive, hung : some, by the gusty wind,
Or striplings—thoughtless in their boyish sports—
Fractur'd, and heedlessly, by hand uncouth,
With ill-according workmanship repair'd.
Such—once their grandeur—they, in sequence, told
Man's bliss primeval and too speedy fall ;



Engraved by J. G. Smith for the Proprietors of the Malvern Water Cure.

The Gate of Malvern: Alky, Worcester.

Printed for the Proprietors, Alky, Worcester, by Wm. Davis, Bank.

MALVERN ABBEY.

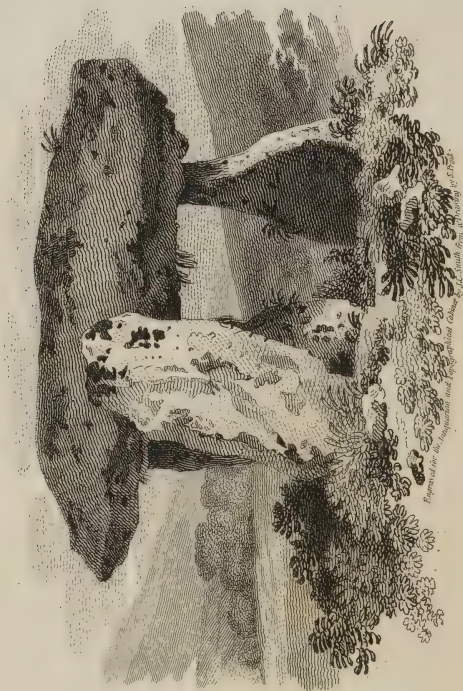
His various fortunes in Time's earliest age,
Recorded in Jehovah's ancient tome;
Actions mysterious wrought in Holy Land.
Nor less mysterious those, by God's own Son
In later time perform'd, depicted there:
His restoration of the sick and lame
To health and soundness,—of the deaf and blind
To hearing and to sight—the dead to life!
His conquest o'er grim Death, by dying gain'd;
And o'er a monster far more dire than Death—
Soul-damning Sin!—These (with eventful truths
Countless, and of concernment great to man,
From Time's beginning to its last dread hour)
In order due, magnificently there
Were pictur'd—once effulgent as the sun,
Now, like the moon obscur'd, but dimly seen.
“ Restore, O Piety of modern times!
Restore them to their pride. What ancient zeal,
The generous zeal of better days bestow'd,
At least preserve, and let not Ruin's tooth
Insatiate prey on pearls. Away, away,
With all that is unseemly from God's house:
Endure not there what would be noisome deem'd
Within your own; nor let the observant Muse,
Who so much all around sees fit for praise,
There only censure, where not e'en the sound
Of Censure's voice should pain the pious ear.

* * * * *

MALVERN ABBEY.

“ How lost to Piety, to Virtue lost,
Who, with superfluous pageantry and pomp,
Adorn their mansions, and neglect their God !
Their own a palace—His, the Lord of all,
Damp, fetid, loathsome, a sepulchral cave.”

The Lichfield MS. concerning Malvern states, that the situation was so much admired by Henry VII. his queen, and their two sons, prince Arthur and prince Henry, as to induce them to beautify the Church with stained glass windows to a degree that made it one of the greatest ornaments of the nation. “ Those windows,” says the MS. “ form a mirror wherein we may see how to believe, live, and die.” It then enumerates the great multiplicity of sacred subjects delineated: one of which, a representation of the day of judgment, is said not to have been inferior to the paintings of Michael Angelo.



Figures of the two
 principal and most important
 of the small form of the
 of the

Wentworth at Dorset, Devonshire.

THE CROMLECH,
AT DREWSTEIGNTON,
DEVONSHIRE.

THIS curious remnant of antiquity is situated on a farm called Shelstone, in the parish of Drewsteignton, and is supposed to be the most perfect specimen of the kind in the kingdom.

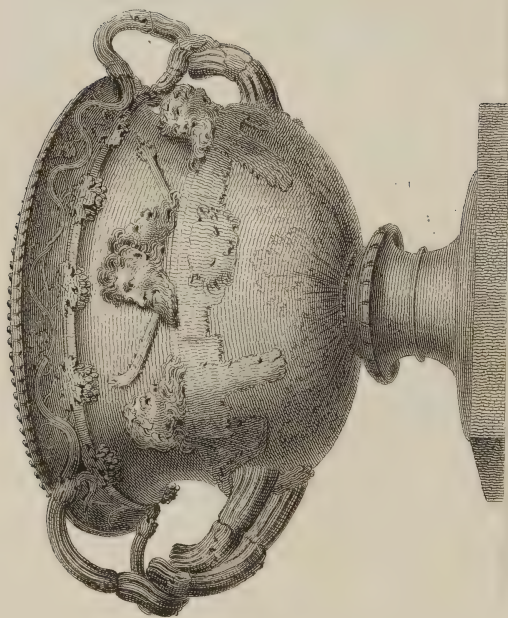
The quoil, or covering-stone, has three supporters; it rests on the pointed tops of the southern and western ones; but that on the north side upholds it on its inner inclining surface somewhat below the top; its exterior sides rising several inches higher than the part on which the superincumbent stone is laid. This latter supporter is seven feet high; indeed, they are all of such an altitude, that a good-sized man may pass under with his hat on without difficulty; the height of the inclosed area being at least six feet. From the northern to the southern edge of the covering-stone is fourteen feet and a half, and from the east and west it is of similar length; for the angles or edges appear to present themselves almost exactly to the cardinal points. The width across is ten feet. The form of this stone is oblate, not gibbous, but rounding from the under face, rising from the north about thirteen inches higher than in the other parts; yet so plain on its super-

THE CROMLECH AT DREWSTEIGNTON.

ficies, that a man may stand on it, or traverse it, without apprehension.

Borlase and others, who have treated the subject, consider this species of monument to have been sepulchral; and, as they are often found erected on barrows, which are undoubtedly sepulchral, the supposition appears to be well founded: certainly, there is much less evidence in favour of their opinion who contend that they were Druidical altars, and applied to sacrificial purposes. The word *Cromlech* is said to imply crooked (or, according to others, consecrated) stones: it is not unlikely, therefore, that they were *tumuli honorabiliores*, or the appropriated monuments of chief Druids, or of princes; a supposition which receives some countenance from the famous Cromlech in Kent, known by the name of Kit's Coity House, having covered the body of Catigern, a British prince, slain by the Saxons in battle at Aylesford, A. D. 455.

The Cromlech which we have thus described, is called in the neighbourhood *Spinster's Rock*.



Drawn and Engraved by J. Wilson for the Illustrations and Engravings of the Cabinet.

(C) Magnificent Barchandian Vase in the Possession of the Earl of Warrwick.

Printed by J. Wilson at the Office of the Engraver, No. 1, Pall Mall.

ANTIQUE BACCHANALIAN VASE,
IN THE POSSESSION OF THE RIGHT HON. THE
EARL OF WARWICK.

THIS magnificent relic of antiquity is of alabaster, and the largest, we believe, that has been discovered in modern times. It holds 163 gallons, and rests on a foot. The handles are interwoven; and the upper margin is adorned with a border of vine-branches and grapes. Under this is a lion's skin, with the feet between three masks, the uppermost of which is between a crooked stick, *lituus* & *thyrsus*. On the modern pedestal is the following inscription:

HOC PRISTINÆ ARTIS
ROMANÆQUE MAGNIFICENTIÆ MONUMENTUM,
RUDERIBUS VILLÆ TIBERTINÆ
HADRIANO AUG. IN DELICIIS HABITÆ, EFFOSSUM
RESTITUI CURAVIT
EQUES GULIELMUS HAMILTON,
A GEORGIO III. MAG. BRIT. REGE
AD SICIL. REGEM FERDINANDUM IV. LEGATUS;
ET IN PATRIAM TRANSMISSUM
PATRIO BONARUM ARTIUM GENIO DICAVIT
AN. AC. N. CIO DCCLXXIV.

From which we learn, that having been found in the ruins of Hadrian's villa at Tivoli, it was brought over to England by sir William Hamilton, his Britannic majesty's ambas-

ANTIQUE BACCHANALIAN VASE.

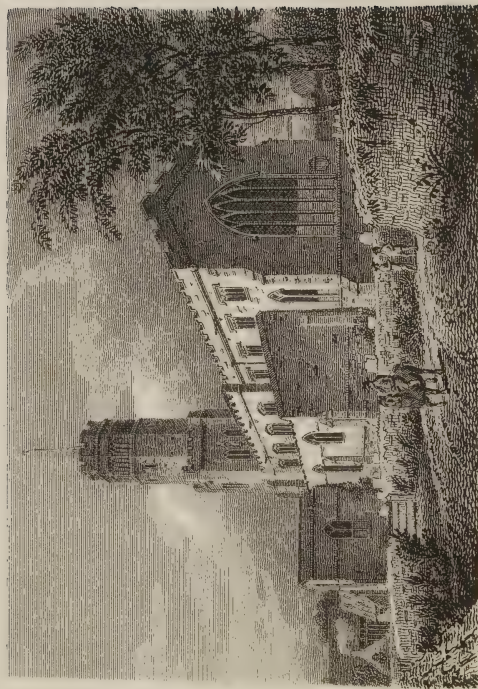
sador at the court of Naples, and by him presented to the earl of Warwick.

It was at first placed on a grass-plat before the castle ; but was afterwards transferred to a beautiful green-house, built on purpose for its reception.

We are told, that being discovered in pieces, an artist at Rome formed a mass of clay of its shape and dimensions ; and fixing the pieces together by adhesion to the clay, united them afterwards more formally, and supplied the deficient masks.

Other accounts state, however, that a new mask, on the opposite side to that given in the annexed View, is the only reparation that this noble morceau of ancient art has undergone ; and this would seem best to agree with the notice originally transmitted to England, and inserted in the newspapers, at the time of its discovery ; which stated, that “ it was found almost entire,” about the middle of June 1777.

In Piranesi's *Vasi & Candelabri* may be seen three views of this Vase.



Tooting Church, Northamptonshire.

IRTLINBURG, IRTHLINGBURY, IRTLING-
BOROUGH, OR ARTLEBOROUGH
CHURCH,

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE Church, of which we here present a south-east view, was formerly attached to a college of Irtlinburg, erected by the abbot and convent of Peterborough, and John Pyel, citizen and mercer of London (one of the commissioners to the states of Flanders, for redressing the grievances of the English merchants), by a license granted them by king Edward the Third for six secular canons or prebendaries (of whom one to be dean), and nine clerks, in the parish church of St. Peter of Irtlinburg; the right of presenting to the said canons' places to be in the abbot and convent of Peterborough, and in the said John Pyel, by turns; but the said John dying before this foundation was perfected, king Richard the Second, in consideration of twenty marks paid by Joan, the widow and executrix, granted her a license to complete the same.

The Church comprises a body and two aisles, a chancel and two cross aisles; the body is in length 87 feet; the nave aisles 50 feet broad, and the cross aisles 90 feet long. At some distance from the west end of the Church, yet connected with it by the ruins of the college, stands a square embattled tower, 15 feet by 12; above which is an

IRTLINGBOROUGH CHURCH.

octagonal one; both together forming a height of 99 feet. In each of these towers are three apartments; between the windows of the square tower are four small figures, probably of saints; and under them a bend between two mullets pierced.

In the wall, at the south side of the chancel, is a tomb of blue marble, the canopy supported by fretwork pillars; and also the tombs of a man and a woman, with labels. Near this is an alabaster tomb, with two figures cumbent, but no inscription; it has, however, been rationally conjectured to be that of the founder, John Pyel, and his wife Joan. On the north side of this chancel is another tomb, with the figure of a woman in alabaster, much defaced: this is thought to have belonged to dame Anne Cheyney. At the head of this, under arches, is a figure of a man in armour; his head on a cushion, and at his side a woman in the dress of the time.

The revenues, by the survey taken at the dissolution, 26 Hen. VIII. amounted to 70*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.*; from which deducting 6*l.* 4*s.* for rents and pensions, there was left a clear income of 64*l.* 12*s.* 10½*d.* The master of the college being both vicar and parson, a vicarage, of course, was endowed.

Artleborough, for so it is most commonly (though corruptly) called, is about two miles from Higham Ferrers.

KENILWORTH CASTLE AND PRIORY,

WARWICKSHIRE.

THE august ruins of KENILWORTH CASTLE afford an impressive example of the instability of human affairs. A fabric, once the boast of pride, the seat of elegance, the strength of defence, is now become a mere heap of picturesque desolation. Of the apartments formerly graced with the presence of queen Elizabeth, when she visited her favourite Leicester in 1575, nothing now but the bare walls remain. The only habitable part is a portion of the gate-house, built by lord Leicester in 1571.

The Castle, which is situated nearly in the middle of the county, five miles and a half from Warwick, about the same distance south-east of Coventry, and ninety miles from London, was founded by Galfridas, or Geoffrey de Clinton, chamberlain and treasurer to Henry I. It did not, however, continue long in his family; for toward the end of the reign of John, it was garrisoned by the king, who expended much money in repairing it.

In the reign of Henry III. it was sometime used as a prison, and had twice justices appointed to attend the gaol delivery. In the 26th year of that monarch, Gilbert de Segrave was made governor during the king's pleasure.

Henry afterwards granted this Castle to Simon de

KENILWORTH CASTLE AND PRIORY.

Montfort, earl of Leicester, and Eleanor his wife, during their lives. This earl, joining with the barons, was, with his eldest son, slain at the battle of Evesham; but the Castle was held six months against the king by Henry de Hastings, appointed governor by Simon de Montfort, son of the deceased earl, he being absent in France, whither he went in order to solicit assistance to raise the siege. During this attack, the garrison defended themselves with great resolution, having engines which cast stones of an extraordinary size, and likewise making frequent and successful sallies.

The king, finding a stouter resistance than he had expected, turned the siege into a blockade; during which time, he assembled a parliament in the town of Kenilworth, in order to mitigate the severity of the penalties enacted by that of Winchester; whereby the estates of all persons who had taken part with the barons were confiscated. This he rightly considered would make those who had rashly embraced that party, become desperate. Here, therefore, was made that decree styled *Dictum de Kenilworth*; according to which, every person whose estates had thus been forfeited (Henry de Hastings, and some of the heads of the party, excepted) might redeem his lands on the payment of a pecuniary fine, not under two, nor exceeding five years rent.

On the first assembling of this parliament, the king sent a messenger with the offer of advantageous terms to the governor and garrison. His negotiation, however, was not more successful than his arms; for, although backed by



Remains of the ancient Castle of the Kings of the North

Printed and Sold by J. Smith, Strand, 1794.

KENILWORTH CASTLE AND PRIORY.

the menaces of Ottobon, the Pope's legate, then in his camp, they not only rejected these offers, but, with a barbarity that disgraced their courage, basely maimed the messenger. The person guilty of this breach of faith was likewise, and with great propriety, excepted from the benefits of the *Dictum de Kenilworth*. The king, greatly exasperated at this outrage, and tired of the blockade, resolved to storm the Castle.

In the mean time a violent pestilential disorder breaking out among the garrison, and their provisions being nearly exhausted, they agreed, on certain conditions, to yield up the Castle to the king, unless relieved by a specific day. A messenger was, by permission, dispatched to inform De Montfort of this agreement; but before his return, the disorder increasing, they surrendered; Henry de Hastings, with the rest of the garrison, being permitted to go freely forth with their horses, arms, and accoutrements: they had also four days allowed them for the removal of their goods.

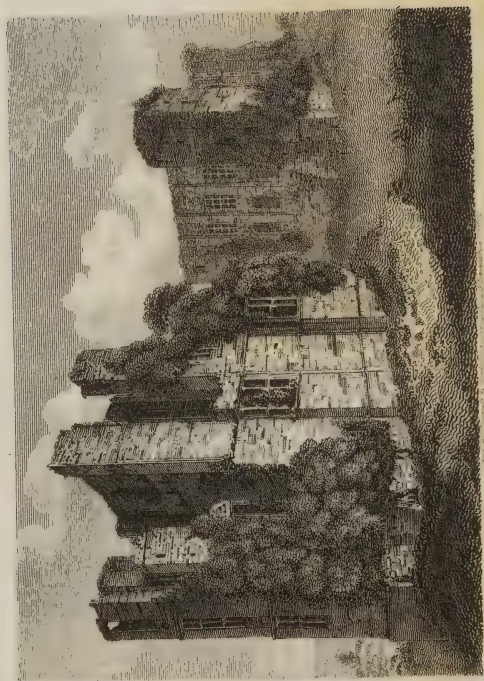
Bishop Gibson, in his edition of Camden, says, "Near this Castle they still find balls of stone sixteen inches in diameter, supposed to have been thrown in slings in the time of the barons' wars." It is more probable, however, that these balls were designed for the engines here mentioned; because their weight, supposing them only of the same specific gravity as Portland stone, would be upwards of two hundred pounds, by far too great a mass to be thrown from a sling by the strength of a man's arm.

KENILWORTH CASTLE AND PRIORY.

After the siege, the king bestowed the Castle on his son Edmund, and his heirs. He likewise granted him free chase and free warren in all his demesne lands and woods belonging thereto, with a weekly market and an annual fair.

In the 7th year of Edward I. Roger Mortimer, earl of March, held a tournament here, at which one hundred knights, and as many ladies, attended, who styled themselves the Society of the Round Table, from one at which they sat, to avoid disputes about precedency. Here also the unfortunate Edward II. having been deposed by his queen, was imprisoned, and during his confinement renounced his right to the crown. Hence he was removed in the night, by his brutal keepers, sir John Maltravers, and sir Thomas Berkley; and in an open field between this place and Warwick, set on the bare ground and shaved with dirty water out of a neighbouring ditch. Not long afterwards he was most horribly murdered in Berkley castle.

By marriage the Castle came at length to John of Gaunt, who added to it that part still called Lancaster buildings. His son becoming king of England, it again reverted to the crown; and so continued till the fifth year of the reign of Elizabeth; when she granted it to her favourite Leicester, who spared no cost in enlarging and beautifying it; for, at the expense of 60,000*l.* he added the gate-house, the gallery, Mortimer's towers, and Leicester buildings. This done, he invited the queen to an entertainment, the tradition of which still lives in the country; and we have



Remains of Rochester Buildings & Ruins of the Castle.

Engraved by W. D. Smith, from a drawing by J. Smith.

KENILWORTH CASTLE AND PRIORY.

scarcely any thing equal to it on record. One Langham, a person in office about the court, and who was present at the time, published an account of it, in a "Letter," from which we shall abstract a brief sketch of her majesty's reception; the words in italics being Langham's.

On the ninth of July 1575, in the evening, the queen approaching the first gate of the Castle, the porter, *a man tall of person, and stern of countenance, with a club and keys*, accosted her majesty in a *rough speech, full of passion, in metre, aptly made for the purpose*; and demanded the cause of all this *din, and noise, and riding about within the charge of his office?* But upon seeing the queen, as if he had been struck instantaneously, and *pierced at the presence of a personage so evidently expressing heroical sovereignty*, he falls down on his knees, *humbly prays pardon for his ignorance, yields up his club and keys, and proclaims open gates, and free passage to all.*

Immediately, the trumpeters, who stood on the wall, *being six in number, each an eight foot high, with their silvery trumpets, of a five foot long, sounded up a tune of welcome.*

These *harmonious blasters maintained their delectable music*, while the queen rode through the tilt-yard to the grand entrance of the Castle, which was washed by the lake.

Here, as she passed, a moveable island approached, in which sat enthroned, *the lady of the lake*; who accosted her majesty in *well-penned metre*, with an account of the antiquity of the Castle, and of her own sovereignty over

KENILWORTH CASTLE AND PRIORY.

those waters, since the days of king Arthur : *but that hearing her majesty was passing that way, she came in humble wise to offer up the same, and all her power, into her majesty's hands.*

This pageant was closed with a delectable harmony of hautboys, shalms, cornets, and such other loud music, which held on, while her majesty pleasantly so passed into the castle-gate.

Here she was presented with a new scene. Several of the heathen gods had brought their gifts before her, which were piled up, or hung, in elegant order, on both sides of the entrance : wild-fowl, and dead game, from Silvanus god of the woods : baskets of fruit from Pomona ; sheaves of various kinds of corn from Ceres : a pyramid adorned with clusters of grapes, *gracified with their vine-leaves*, from Bacchus ; and ornamented at the bottom with elegant vases and goblets : fish of all sorts, disposed in baskets, were presented by Neptune ; arms by Mars ; and musical instruments by Apollo. An inscription over the gate explained the whole.

Her majesty, having graciously accepted these gifts, was received into the gates with a concert of flutes, and other soft music ; and alighting from her palfrey (which she always rode single), she was conveyed into her chamber.

Here the queen was entertained nineteen days ; and it is recorded, that the entertainment cost the earl a thousand pounds a day ; each of which was diversified with masks, interludes, hunting, music, and a variety of other amusements.



Interior of the Hall of Henricus Castle, Wainwobshire.

KENILWORTH CASTLE AND PRIORY.

Among other compliments paid to the queen in this gallant festival, the great clock, which was fixed in Cæsar's tower, was stopped, during her majesty's continuance in the Castle, that, while the country enjoyed that great blessing, time might stand still.

Oliver Cromwell gave the finishing blow to this place. It was sold by the parliament; and the lead, with other materials, being removed, caused it rapidly to decay. The earl of Clarendon, however, to whom it now belongs, has taken measures to secure the remains of the buildings from farther depredations.

The same Geoffrey de Clinton, who, as we have said, built the Castle, founded also at a little distance from it, in 1122, a Monastery of black canons, or canons regular of St. Augustine, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

For the redemption of his sins, Dugdale tells us, and for the good estate of king Henry I. (whose consent he had to it), his own wife and children, Clinton endowed it with all the lands and woods that he had in the parish of Kenilworth, except what he had reserved for the building of a Castle and making a park, with many other lands and liberties; all which he enjoined his heirs to observe, on pain of his curse, and God's wrath.

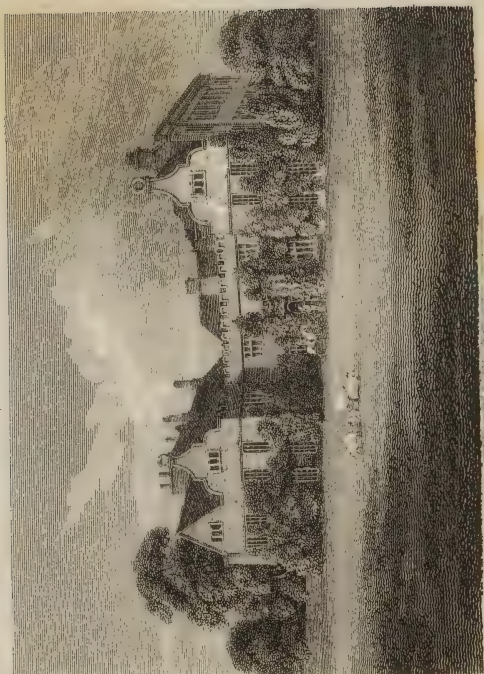
Geoffrey his son, and Henry his grandson, not only confirmed his gifts, but made considerable additions to the revenues of it, out of their own estates, the former granting them the tithes of all manner of provisions whatsoever, that were carried into the Castle.

KENILWORTH CASTLE AND PRIORY.

There were many other benefactors to this Priory, whose lands and rents king Henry I. briefly reciting in his charter, confirmed, and granted the canons great liberties and immunities at the same time; as did king Henry II insomuch that they had the privileges of court-leet; assize of bread and beer; authority to try and punish malefactors; freedom from county and hundred courts; free warren within certain manors, &c. paying to the king, his heirs and successors, 116*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

At the time of the dissolution, it was valued at 533*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* per annum, above all reprises; which being included, the true value was 643*l.* 14*s.* 0½*d.* The house was surrendered by Simon Jekys, its abbot, and sixteen monks: these had all pensions assigned them in the 29th of Henry VIII. who granted the site of it to sir Andrew Flamock, a courtier of the time; whose grand-daughter and heiress brought it with her in marriage to John Colborn, esq. of Morton Morell; but he having purchased some horses that had been stolen out of the stables of the earl of Leicester, near the Castle, was frightened into a conveyance of his right to that nobleman, to whom queen Elizabeth had before given the manor and Castle.

It is now almost entirely demolished, there being only the gate and some small parts of the walls remaining; but their distances from each other, and their curious architecture, show that it has been a spacious and beautiful structure.



(1) = 13-a-pré. d'Hay. c. 10th century. m. 1.

[illegible]

DE LA PRÉ ABBEY,

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE Abbey of St. Mary de la Pré, or de Pratis (*i. e.* in the meadows), near Northampton, was a Priory of Cluniac nuns, founded by Simon de St. Liz, the first earl of Northampton and Huntingdon; which foundation, and all the lands given to it, as well by the said earl as others, were recited at large in, and confirmed by, the charter of king Edward III. in the second year of his reign, which will be found in the *Monasticon*.

Milo Beauchamp, of Eaton, with the consent of Pagan Beauchamp, his heir, gave a rent of three shillings per annum to this nunnery, which the brethren of St. John's hospital at Northampton had usually paid him, for certain lands called Hirksale. William de Vipount also gave certain lands in Hardisthorpe to the nuns here; and Agatha, the widow of William de Albini, gave to these nuns four oxgangs of land, two in Brandstone, and two in Falclive.

At the dissolution, according to Dugdale, it was valued at 119*l.* 9*s.* 7½*d.* per annum:

This Abbey was a seat of the Tate's, who, in the time of James I. married a coheiress of lord Zouch, of Harringworth; it is at present the residence of the hon. Edward Bouverie, uncle of the earl of Radnor, and member

DE LA PRE' ABBEY.

for Northampton. The house stands in the meadows, one mile from the London road. Considerable alterations have taken place in the building since it became a family residence; and almost the only external remains of its antiquity are to be seen in the annexed View. The gardens are extensive, and the grounds are laid out with considerable taste; a vista has lately been opened through the trees, admitting to the house a view of the venerable cross which stands in its vicinity.

In the time of Henry VI. there was a great battle fought on the hill without the south gate of Northampton; and many of the slain were buried in this Abbey.



South door of Spendine Church, Rutlandshire.

ESSENDINE CHURCH,

RUTLANDSHIRE.

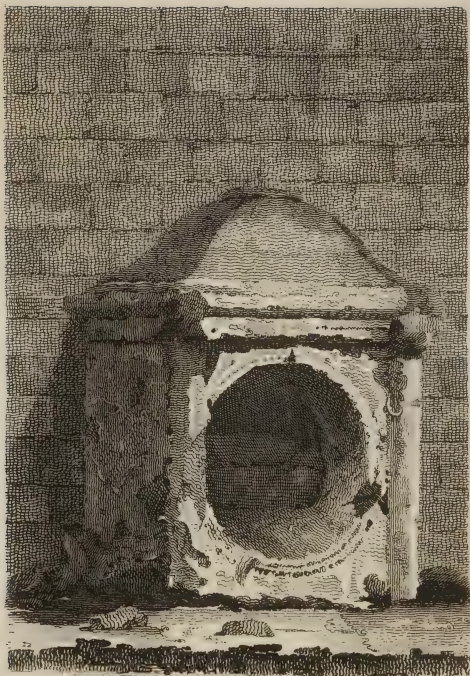
THIS Church was originally the chapel of the castle of Essendine. It stands within the circuits of the outer moat by which the castle was surrounded ; and was given about the latter end of the reign of king Henry II. to Baldwin Bueloth, who had married Rohesia, the widow of William de Bussey, or Bussew. With the consent of his wife, and the heirs of the said William de Bussey, he gave and granted in perpetual alms, to the monks of Saint Andrew, in Northampton, twelve acres of land in his demesnes at Essendine, in consideration of which, the said monks obliged themselves to find a chaplain to reside continually in Essendine, and to supply the cure of the Chapel there. The southern door of the Church is, beyond question, the most ancient specimen that the county of Rutland, which abounds in Saxon and Norman remains, can produce of English architecture. Other parts of the Chapel are not of so high antiquity. The arch which separates the Church from the chancel is pointed, but has the rude zig-zag ornament on the mouldings : and in the west end of the Church, was a window of the lancet kind, now blocked up on the outside, which, though old, is of a date subsequent to the arch which separates the Church from the chancel. And

ESSENDINE CHURCH.

the chancel is of a more recent date than the west end of the Church.

The whole length of this Chapel is 69 feet clear, of which the chancel is 26 feet. The nave is about 16 feet wide, the chancel rather less. Mr. Blore, of Stamford, to whom the public will shortly be indebted for a history of Rutlandshire, observes, " I have generally found the fonts, and the principal doors of entrance into the churches in this county, more ancient than any other parts of those edifices. But I do not know how to account for it, unless some idea of greater sanctity was attached to them, which operated to their preservation when other parts of the original buildings were taken down."

When the Danes invaded England, about the year 1016, the then baron of Essendine, with the men of Stamford, gave them battle near that town, and beat them back. Essendine still gives the title of baron to the marquis of Salisbury.



Engraved by H. P. G. from the description and topographical notes, from a drawing by J. P. G.

London Stone.

Printed by J. P. G. at the Office of the Engraver, in the Strand.

LONDON STONE.

THIS famous relic of antiquity stands in a kind of cell, close under the south wall of St. Swithin's church, on the north side of Cannon Street. Till toward the middle of the last century, it was pitched near the channel facing the same place, and fixed very deep in the ground, fastened with bars of iron, and otherwise so strongly set, that if carts, by the negligence of their drivers, were run against it, the wheels might break, but the stone remained unshaken.

On what occasion or account it was set up, or at what time, are involved in complete obscurity. But that it was prior to the conquest is certain ; for at the end of a gospel-book given to Christ-church, Canterbury, by Ethelstan, king of the West Saxons, are noted certain lands or rents in London, belonging to the said church, of which one parcel is described as lying near London Stone.

We might employ a dozen pages in detailing the various conjectures that have been formed on this subject ; but shall content ourselves with mentioning such as appear the most plausible.

It is well known, that the Romans reckoned their miles from all great towns and places by stones pitched ;

LONDON STONE.

this they did also in Britain ; and perhaps this might be the Stone for London, from which precise spot to measure their miles from this city to other parts of the land.

Perhaps, however, this Stone may be even of greater antiquity than the times of the Romans, and have been an object or a monument of heathen worship ; for we are told by an eminent British antiquary, Mr. Owen, of Shrewsbury, that the Britons erected stones for religious worship, and that the Druids had pillars of stone in veneration ; which custom they borrowed from the Greeks, who, as Pausanias writes, adored rude and unpolished stones.

In the time of Henry VI. when Jack Cade, the Kentish rebel, who called himself lord Mortimer, came through Southwark into London, he marched to this Stone, where was at that time a great concourse of people, and the lord mayor among the rest. Cade struck his sword upon the Stone, and said, “ Now is Mortimer lord of this city ;” and, having made a formal declaration to the mayor, returned to Southwark. It seems not improbable, from the circumstance of the mayor and citizens being assembled at London Stone, that it might be the place whence proclamations and public notices were given to the people of the city.





Queen's Cross, Northampton.

QUEEN'S CROSS,

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

OF the occasion of this memorial being erected, we have given an account in our description of Waltham Cross.

It stands upon a rising ground, on the east side of the London road, in the parish of Hardingstone, and little more than half a mile south from Northampton.

The ascent to it is by eight steps, each about one foot broad, and nine inches high. It is divided into three stories, or towers; the first, of an octagonal form, each side being four feet wide, and fourteen in height. On the south and east sides are the arms of the county of Ponthieu, in Picardy; the queen's mother having been countess of Ponthieu; and in another escutcheon, those of the kingdom of Castile and Leon; her father being Ferdinand III. king of Castile and Leon. On the north side, in two separate shields, are the arms of Castile and Leon, and of England: on each of these, and on the west side, just below the arms, in *alto relievo*, is an open book, on a kind of desk.

The second story, of a like shape with the former, is twelve feet in height. In every other side, within a niche, is a female figure, crowned, about six feet high (in good condition), with a canopy over its head, supported by two Gothic pillars, crowned with pinnacles.

QUEEN'S CROSS.

The upper tower is eight feet high, and has only four sides, facing due east, west, north, and south. On each of these sides is a sun-dial, which were put up in 1712. The top is mounted with a cross three feet in height, which was added in 1713, when the road was repaired, by order of the bench of justices. On the western side of the lower story, and fronting the road, are the royal arms of Great Britain, with queen Anne's motto, *Semper eadem*. Underneath the arms is a square tablet of white marble, thus inscribed :

In perpetuam Conjugalis Amoris Memoriam
Hoc *Eleanoræ* Reginae Monumentum,
Vetustate pene collapsum, restaurari voluit,
Honorabilis Justiciariorum Coetus
Comitatus *Northamptoniæ*
MDCCXIII.
Anno illo felicissimo
In quo *ANNA*
Grandæ *Britanniæ* suæ Decus,
Potentissima Oppressorum Vindex,
Pacis Bellique Arbitra,
Post Germaniam liberatam,
Belgiam Præsidiiis munitam,
Gallos plus vice decima profligatos
Suis Sociorumque Armis,
Vincendi quodum statuit;
Et *Europæ* in Libertatem vindicatæ
PACEM restituit.

On the south side of the bottom story is a white marble escutcheon, with this inscription :

Rursus emendat et restaurat,
Anno { GEORGII III. regis 2do.
DOMINI 1762.
N. Baylis.



Engraved by J. Smith, from a drawing by H. Sturt.

West front of Llandaff Cathedral, Glamorgan, shire.

LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL,

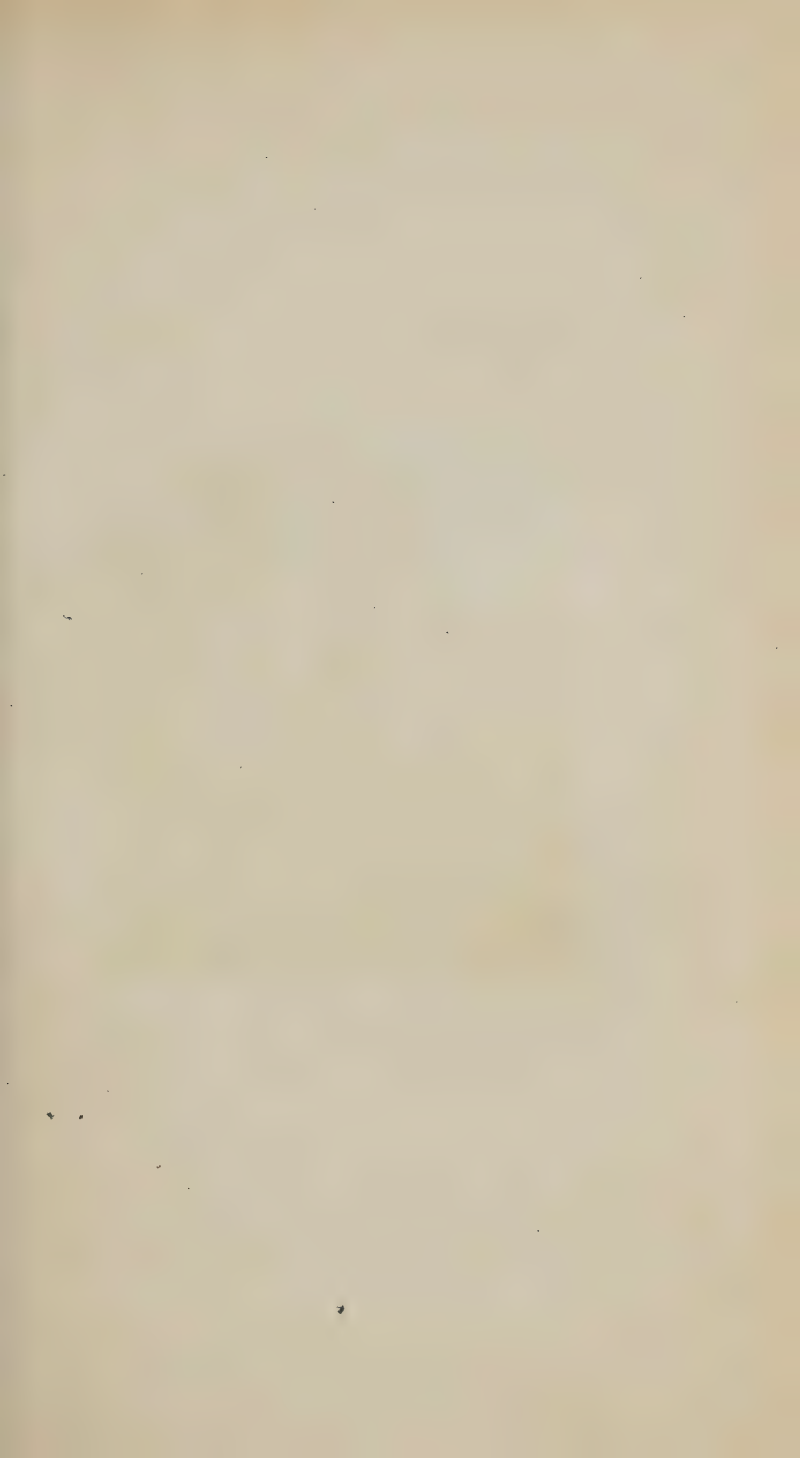
GLAMORGANSHIRE.

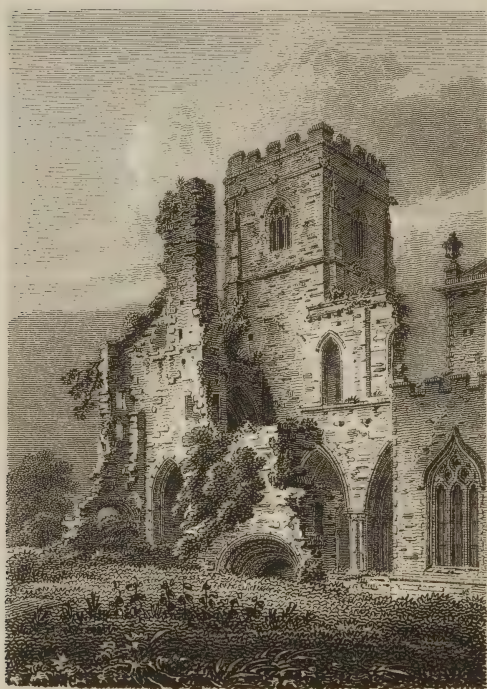
THE ancient city of Llandaff is at present only a small straggling village of contemptible cottages. It however still retains evident marks of its former consequence. A church is said to have been here from the first planting of Christianity in Britain, and the Gospel was preached at Llandaff as early as A. D. 186; but it was not till about the beginning of the sixth century that it rose to the jurisdiction of a bishop. Attempts have been made by historians to preserve the names of the bishops of this see, though with indifferent success; for until about the latter end of the ninth century these accounts are said to be very incorrect. Its first bishops were Dubritius, Teileian, and Odoceus, who were all canonized. This church was possessed of very liberal endowments, but was deprived of the greater part shortly after the Conquest; at which time the first edifice was demolished. The present fabric, which was built by bishop Urban in the year 1107, measures, according to Grose, two hundred and sixty-three feet and a half in length from east to west; the distance from the west door to the choir is one hundred and ten feet, from the entrance into the choir to the altar seventy-five feet, and from thence to the Virgin Mary's chapel sixty-five feet; the

LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.

breadth of the body is sixty-five feet, and the height from the floor to the centre of the roof one hundred and nineteen feet. Here is neither cross-aisle, middle tower, nor steeple. This Church appears to have been a magnificent structure. Some of the door-cases are ornamented with handsome Norman mouldings: others, particularly on the north and south sides, are elegant specimens of the ancient English architecture. There are two towers still standing at the west end of the Cathedral; one of which, much lower than the other, appears of later date than the body, and is said to have been erected by Jasper Tudor earl of Bedford, in the reign of Henry V. This end of the building serves for the chief entrance into a part lately repaired at a vast expense. This appears like a new building within the walls of the old one. No attention has been paid to the style of the original edifice, so that there is a strange mixture of discordant architecture—Venetian windows, Ionic pillars, fanciful friezes, and varied architraves; while the noble arches and ivy-clad towers of the ancient Cathedral proudly overlook this petty innovation, with a silent, but forcible air of deserted grandeur. Among other absurdities resulting from this species of reparation, it has been remarked, that the Christian altar is here raised under the portico of the Heathen temple.

The window of the west front is of fine lancet-work, above which is the statue of Henry I. and over the beautiful arched entrance is another of St. Dubritius. Within are several monuments of the bishops, and under a window is





Part of Llandaff Cathedral, Glamorganshire.

LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.

one which merits particular attention: it represents an emaciated corpse wrapped in a winding-sheet; the appearance of death, brought on by a long and wasting sickness, is here admirably delineated. There are two others in alabaster of the family of Mathews, finely executed, supposed to be the workmanship of Cellini, or some other famous Italian artist.

The diocese is governed by a bishop, who is also dean, the archdeacon, who is sub-dean, and twelve prebendaries, with two vicars choral. The choral service has been discontinued for some years, and the revenue very properly applied to prevent dilapidations. Mr. Evans, in his Tour through South Wales, observes, that "the attention which is paid to the neatness of the building, and the decorum observable in the performance of divine service (which is alternately in English and Welsh), do credit to the officiating clergy; and furnish an example worthy not of commendation only but of imitation."

Near the Cathedral stood the bishop's castle, the gatehouse of which and a few fragments of the walls are still to be seen,

——the rude remains

Of high antiquity, from waste escap'd
Of envious time, and violence of war;
For war there once, so tells th' historic page,
Led desolation's steps.

The castle was demolished by Owen Glendour in the reign of Henry IV. This ferocious character, from the

LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.

rank of a private gentleman, raised himself to the sovereignty of the principality. He was brought up at the inns of court, London, and on retiring to his estate at Glendowrdwy, he engaged in a suit at law with the lord Grey of Ruthin for a supposed trespass upon his lands; which suit having lost, he thereat conceived so high a resentment against the whole English nation, that he resolved upon raising a rebellion to resist the authority of the king. He found it no difficult matter to induce the Welsh, who ever since the reign of Edward I. had been subject to the English, to take up arms, and favoured by the distraction of the times, the king being then engaged in a war with the Scots, he persuaded his countrymen entirely to throw off their allegiance to England, and acknowledge him as their sovereign. From thenceforward Glendour styled himself prince of Wales. His first enterprise was directed against his former opponent the lord Grey, whom he made his prisoner, and afterwards compelled him to marry his daughter on promise of giving him his liberty, which promise he did not fulfil. Encouraged by his success, he ventured to march his forces into Herefordshire, where he was met and encountered by Edward Mortimer, earl of March, whom he also defeated and made prisoner; and having ravaged all the country west of the Severn, carried off a considerable booty.



Remain of a Castle near New, Hampshire

Engraved by J. G. Thompson from a drawing by J. G. Thompson

HALES OWEN ABBEY,

SHROPSHIRE.

THIS was a monastery of the order of Præmonstratenses. The manor and advowson of the church of Hales, or Hales Owen, was given by king John, in 1215, to Peter de Rupibus, for the erection of a religious house upon the site, which was soon accomplished. Henry III. confirmed the grant; and Roger bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, in the year 1248, appropriated the church of Walshall to the Abbey after the death of Vincent, then rector of the church, saving out of the same a vicarage of thirteen marks, to be assigned to a vicar, with all obventions.

In the year 1270, Godfrey bishop of Worcester confirmed a settlement between the abbot and the perpetual vicar of the parish-church, viz. That the vicar should have and receive from the abbot ten marks yearly, a house, with outhouses, orchard, garden, and vesture of the church-yard, and that the canons should find another priest to be under the vicar, and to bear all ordinary and extraordinary charges.

Joan de Botetourt, widow of Thomas Botetourt, and one of the sisters and coheiresses of John de Someri baron Dudley, gave the manor of Worvely, or Wely, in the county of Worcester, to the canons of this house, to found certain chantries, and perform some alms-deeds, according to the

HALES OWEN ABBEY.

tenour of an indenture made between her and the abbot. She died soon after. Her son and heir, John de Botetourt, inheriting her pious disposition as well as her estate, gave the advowsons of the churches of Clent and Rowley, with their chapels, to the canons. John de Hampton also gave some lands to this house. Wolstan bishop of Worcester appropriated the church, &c. of Rowley, with the usual reservations to the vicar, and the tithes of calves and lambs, and all small tithes (except the lands belonging to the monastery), mortuaries, the herbage and trees of the church-yard, and all the altarage.

Sir Hugh Burnell, governor of Bridgenorth castle, and one of the favourites of Richard II. by his testament, dated October 2, 1417, in the fifth year of Henry V. bequeathed his body to be buried in the choir of the Abbey, under a fair tomb of alabaster (which he had before prepared) near the body of Joyce his wife; appointing his funeral "to be honourably solemnized, his debts paid, his servants rewarded, &c."

The Monastery at its dissolution was valued, according to Dugdale, at 280*l.* 13*s.* 2½*d.* *per annum*; according to Speed, at 337*l.* 15*s.* 6½*d.* *per annum*.





Hales Owen, Shropshire.

HALES OWEN,

SHROPSHIRE,

Is one of those isolated districts which, in the division of the kingdom, was appended, for some reason not now discoverable, to a distant county ; and though surrounded by Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire, is placed in the county of Salop, from which it is distant nearly thirty miles.

It is situated on the river Stour, a branch of which rises in this parish, and lies eastward of Stourbridge, at the distance of 118 miles from London.

The market is held on Monday, and there are here two annual fairs. The public buildings are the church, which is a stately edifice, a free-school, and a workhouse. The principal manufacture is the making of nails.

Near Hales Owen was formerly a Roman station, and several antiquities have been dug up in the neighbourhood.

The principal attraction to this town is its vicinity to the LEASOWES.

The rural simplicity of the Leasowes is captivating : it is celebrated for being formerly the retreat of the admired SHENSTONE ; and it has for ever established his pretensions to taste and judgment. “ It is a perfect picture of his mind,” says Mr. Wheatly, on Gardening, “ simple, ele-

HALES OWEN.

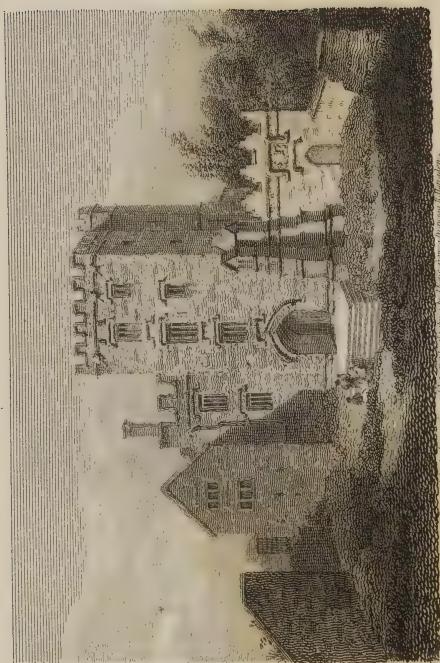
gant, and amiable ; and will always suggest a doubt whether the spot inspired his verse, or whether, in the scenes which he formed, he only realized the pastoral images which abound in his songs."

These plantations have been so variously and so generally detailed, that we shall only notice Shenstone's own description :

——Calm delight,
Verdant vales and fountains bright ;
Trees that nod on sloping hills,
Caves that echo tinkling rills.

The view from the seat inscribed *DIVINA GLORIA RURIS*, is extremely fine: the front, occupied by the stately woodland of the Leasowes; the Clent hills, the spire of Hales Owen church, the obelisk in Hagley park; a variegated contrast of villages, gentlemen's seats, wind-mills, woods, and hillocks, fill up the centre of the landscape. The prospect is further extended to the Clee hills, twenty-five miles distant, and the Wrekin, thirty miles; and at the utmost verge of the horizon, the almost imperceptible view of the sullen mountains of Wales at the distance of seventy miles, bounds a scene the most beautiful that can be conceived.

A large embankment to form the bed of a navigable canal has lately been thrown up near Hales Owen, which effectually deprives the Leasowes of one of its most admired prospects.



Engraved from the original drawing by J. G. Smith, and published by J. G. Smith, 1810.

Haddon Hall, Yorkshire.

HADDON HALL,

DERBYSHIRE,

Is situated about two miles south of Bakewell, on a bold eminence, rising on the east side of the river Wye, and overlooks the vale which bears its name.

It is a venerable mansion belonging to the duke of Rutland; and though uninhabited, and in very indifferent repair, contains many desiderata for the antiquary. The approach at a distance is very grand and impressive, and assumes all the requisites of baronial dignity. The most ancient part is the tower over the gateway, probably built about the knightly reign of Edward III. The chapel seems of the date of Henry VI. and the gallery that of the reign of Elizabeth. The whole fabric abounds in armorial bearings of the Vernons impaled with those of other families. In the chapel windows are some good remains of painted glass, and the date 1427.

The manor of Haddon, after the Conquest, became the property of the family of Avenell, the coheiresses of which married into the families of Vernon and Basset, in the reign of Richard I. The latter continued to enjoy a moiety of the estate till the reign of Edward III. Hence by another marriage it passed to the family of Franceys, which assumed the name of Vernon; and ultimately, the whole estate

HADDON HALL.

became the possession of sir Richard Vernon in the reign of Henry VI. His son, sir Henry Vernon, was governor to prince Arthur, son to Henry VII.; and sir George Vernon, the last male heir of the family, was so distinguished for his hospitality, that he was denominated "the King of the Peak."

On his death, during the reign of queen Elizabeth, he left two daughters, the eldest of whom married sir Thomas Stanley, second son of Edward, the third earl of Derby. Dorothy, the youngest, married sir John Manners, knight, second son of Thomas, first earl of Rutland of that name. By her, this and all the other estates in the county of Derby belonging to her came to her husband, and have regularly descended to the present noble possessor.

The Hall continued to be the residence of the family till the beginning of the eighteenth century, when it was quitted for Belvoir castle.

It appears, that "in the time of the residence of the duke of Rutland in the reign of queen Anne, seven score servants were maintained within the mansion, and the true style of old English hospitality was maintained during the twelve days after Christmas.



North Castle, Glamorganshire.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Taylor, Broad Street, March 1847.

NEATH CASTLE,

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

THIS ancient structure was part of the domains of Jestyn ap Gwrgunt, lord of Morgannive or Glamorgan. This chieftain having joined three other chiefs in a rebellion against Rhys ap Tewdwr, prince of South Wales, A. D. 1090, promised that, to make the union more binding, Einion one of the chiefs should marry Jestyn's daughter, provided he procured assistance from the Normans in prosecuting treason against prince Rhys.

Robert Fitzhammon, a near relation to the king of England, and a baron of the realm, was applied to, and he selected twelve of his adherents to undertake the enterprise. They and their army, in 1091, invaded South Wales, and laid the country waste in a merciless manner. Rhys, at this time ninety years of age, met the assailants upon the Black Mountain near Brecknock, and was slain in battle.

The treason having been so far fortunate, Jestyn kept his engagements with the Normans, but neglected to fulfil the pledge he had given to his fellow-traitor Einion, grew insolent in his prosperity, and treated his ally with disdain and derision.

Einion resenting a conduct so faithless and ungrateful, posted after the Normans, and arrived at the sea-shore when

NEATH CASTLE.

they had already embarked. He waved his mantle as a signal, which they perceiving, immediately returned; and on inquiring the cause of such an extraordinary invitation, received from Einion an account of his usage. He informed them at the same time that an easy conquest might be made of the country, as the neighbouring Welsh princes too much despised Jestyn's treachery to offer him any assistance. The Normans perceiving a prospect of obtaining a fertile country with facility, readily engaged in Einion's views; suddenly invaded, and easily dispossessed Jestyn of his territory.

Fitzhammon then parcelled out the domain, reserving to himself the principal parts and the seigniority of the whole: he then gave the rest of the province, to be held as fiefs under him, to the twelve knights who shared in the adventure; leaving the rough and barren mountains to the share of Einion. In this manner were the lords marchers established in Wales; possessing in all cases, except the power of granting pardons for treason, the rights of royalty.

The lordship and castle of Neath was allotted to Richard de Granville, brother to Fitzhammon, who founded Neath abbey; and from whom descended the noble families of Granville earls of Bath, Grenville marquis of Buckingham, and lord Grenville.

Very little remains of this ancient baronial residence except the wall, the picturesque situation of which renders it an object worthy the observation of the traveller and the painter,



Temple of the Minerva at Segesta.

Engraved by J. G. Thompson, from a drawing by J. G. Thompson.

THE CROSS OF THE BLACK FRIARS,

HEREFORD.

ON the north side of the city of Hereford are the remains of the house of the Black Friars, which was erected in the reign of Edward III. who himself was present at the dedication of the church, together with his son Edward the Black Prince, several archbishops, and great numbers of the nobility and gentry.

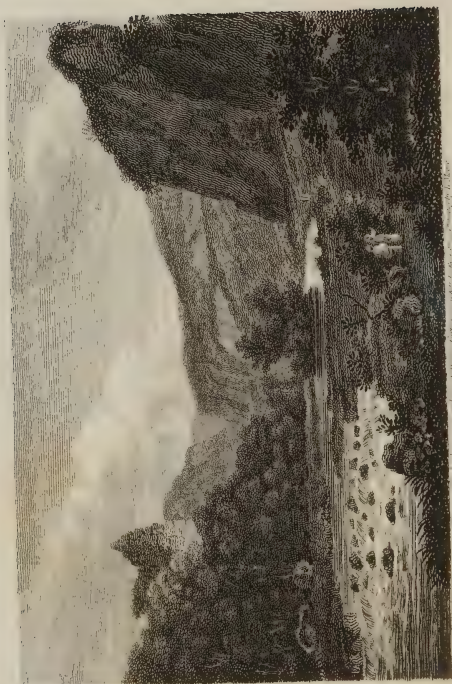
This Friary became exceedingly flourishing in a very short period; and many persons of distinction were buried here. On the dissolution, the site and buildings were bestowed on John Scudamore of Wilton, and William Wygmore of Shoddon, esqs.; but in the reign of Elizabeth this place became the property of the Coningsby family, from whom the estate has descended to the present earl of Essex.

The principal remains of this establishment are some offices in a ruinous state, and the cross or stone pulpit, which we have represented. This is a hexagon open on each side, and surrounded by a flight of six steps decreasing in length as they ascend. In the centre is a base of the same figure, with two arches on each side supporting the shaft of the cross. A number of ramifications from the shaft form the groining of the roof; passing through which

THE CROSS OF THE BLACK FRIARS.

it appears above in a very ruinous state. The upper part is embattled, and each angle supported by a buttress. This pulpit was most probably surrounded by cloisters, where the people might, under cover, attend to the sermons delivered from it; as the Black Friars were extremely popular, and greatly affected preaching to the multitude from these kind of erections.

In the year 1614, sir Thomas Coningsby, near the site of this Friary, and evidently with part of its materials, erected an hospital for the reception of the "disabled soldier and the superannuated faithful servant." This edifice was built in the form of a quadrangle, and consisted of twelve apartments, a chapel, hall, and other necessary conveniences.



View in Lake Geneva, Switzerland.

DOVE-DALE,

DERBYSHIRE.

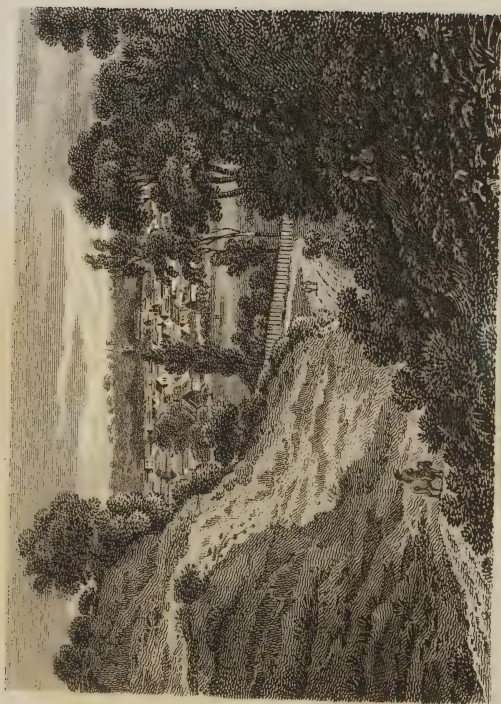
DOVE-DALE is a deep and romantic chasm, through which the river Dove winds its perturbed and devious course, rolling over the solid basements of tremendous rocks, whose rugged, dissimilar, and frequently grotesque and fanciful appearance, distinguishes the scenery of this valley from perhaps every other in the kingdom. Mr. Brayley, in his *Beauties of England and Wales*, has given a very animated and accurate description of this place.

“ On entering the Dale the mind regards it as a sequestered solitude, where Contemplation might take her seat, and extend her musings through the wide range of existence, neither interrupted by jarring sounds nor distracted by discordant images. As the road proceeds, however, the scenery becomes too romantic and impressive, from its singularity, to permit the attention to engage itself on other objects. The valley contracts; and on each side, rocks of gray limestone, abrupt and vast, rear their grotesque forms, covered with moss, lichens, yew-trees, and mountain-ash. A narrow and broken path winds along the margin of the river, which in some parts so nearly fills the bosom of the Dale, that even the foot-passenger cannot pursue his cautious way without the hazard of being precipitated from the slip-

DOVE-DALE.

pery crags into the stream. The length of the Dale is rather more than two miles; but the views are more limited from the sinuosity of its course, and its projecting precipices, which in some places seem to fold into each other, and preclude every appearance of further access. On the right, or Derbyshire border, the rocks are more bare of vegetation than on the left or Staffordshire side, where they are partially covered with a fine hanging wood, which, from its various combinations with the surrounding objects, presents a succession of beautifully picturesque and romantic views. About a mile from the entrance is a vast mural mass of detached rock, which extends along the edge of the precipice. On the right, nearly half way up the side of the Dale, is a magnificent natural arch, called Reynard's Hole. Its shape nearly approaches to the sharply pointed Gothic: its height is about forty feet, and its width eighteen." The View annexed is taken near the southern extremity of the Dale. "The same variety of wild and romantic scenery that distinguishes this part, accompanies it to its northern termination, where two vast rocks, rising abruptly to the right and left of the river, form the jaws or portals of this wonderful valley, which now drops at once the grand and picturesque; its bottom gradually widening into an undulating flat, and its rocks sinking into round stony hills, with a craggy fragment occasionally peeping out after the chain is discontinued. Near this extremity of the Dale is another large cavern, called the Fox Holes; and some others of inferior note may be found in different parts of this interesting chasm."





West view from the Hill.

HERTFORD.

THE origin of Hertford is uncertain ; it is supposed to have been a principal residence of our Saxon kings ; but whether so or not, it was of sufficient consequence in the reign of Alfred the Great to give name to the shire, and has ever since continued to be the county town.

The castle at Hertford was first built by Edward the Elder, son of Alfred the Great, in the ninth year of his reign, to resist the continued incursions of the Danes. It appears that the same king nearly rebuilt the town, which they had despoiled and ruined, and it became flourishing under the protecting influence of its castle. Peter de Valoines was made governor of this castle by William the Conqueror, and was succeeded by his son Roger ; but for want of male heirs the government came to Robert Fitzwalter, who married the heiress of the Valoines' family, and claimed the possession as his right, in defiance of the endeavours of king Stephen, who however succeeded in alienating this as well as other of the barons' castles, and Richard de Montfichet was made governor ; but he selling the castle to king John for 100 marks, Robert Fitzwalter was restored to his legitimate possession ; who being superseded, the custody of the castle was committed to the care of Walter de Godarvil, knight, by whom it was bravely defended against Louis, dauphin of France, but

HERTFORD.

was at last compelled to surrender. Robert Fitzwalter applied to the dauphin, and once more expected the government, but was not permitted to resume it. The castle was afterwards given up to Henry III. from which period to the reign of Edward III. various governors were appointed. In the year 1345 Edward granted it to his son John of Gaunt, as a place "where he might be lodged and accommodated in a manner suitable to his dignity;" and whilst in his possession it was the occasional residence of John king of France, then a prisoner to Edward.

Henry duke of Lancaster, son of John of Gaunt, after he had assumed the reins of empire, settled the castle and town on Joan de Navarre his queen, for her life; who, on a charge of conspiring the death of Henry V. by sorcery, forfeited this among the rest of her estates. Henry VI. kept his Easter here in the seventh year of his reign, and his queen, Margaret of Anjou, afterwards possessed the lordship.

In the reign of Henry VII. who, as heir to the house of Lancaster, became owner of the castle, it was ordained by parliament, that weights and measures should be kept at Hertford as standards for the whole county; and his son, Henry VIII. caused a survey of the castle to be taken, with the intent, it is believed, of residing there.

Elizabeth, in the twenty-fifth year of her reign, on account of the plague which was then raging in the metropolis, kept her court at this castle; as she likewise did from the same cause in the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth:



Engraved and Designed by J. Carter for the Author and Published by W. G. Smith

North Front of Hanford Castle.

Published for the Proprietors by W. G. Smith, Broad Street, April 1847.

HERTFORD.

indeed, she occasionally resided here during her whole reign, and hence arose the tale of her imprisonment within it.

In the reign of James I. all the honours, lands, and revenues of the crown at Hertford were settled on prince Charles, who, after he ascended the throne, granted the manor and castle to William earl of Salisbury, whose descendant, the present marquis of Salisbury, is now owner of the manor. In the same reign the castle was given to sir William Cowper, bart. a most zealous supporter of the royal cause. By his son Spencer Cowper, esq. it was afterwards sold to Edward Cox of Cheshunt, who again resold it to the Cowpers. This edifice has lately been hired by the East India Company, who have converted it into a college for the education of youth intended to fill the various offices in the civil departments in India.

Very few parts of the original building now remain, and those few are confined to the outer walls, with one round and some angular towers of rubble or stone. The present erection consists chiefly of brick-work, and appears to be of a date as recent as the time of James I. excepting the high tower, in which is a room said to have been the prison of queen Elizabeth. The apartments of the castle are small but convenient, and adapted to the purposes of the college, for which they have been recently fitted up. Beneath are extensive vaults, and a subterraneous passage extending a considerable distance towards the east; for what purpose intended is now entirely unknown.

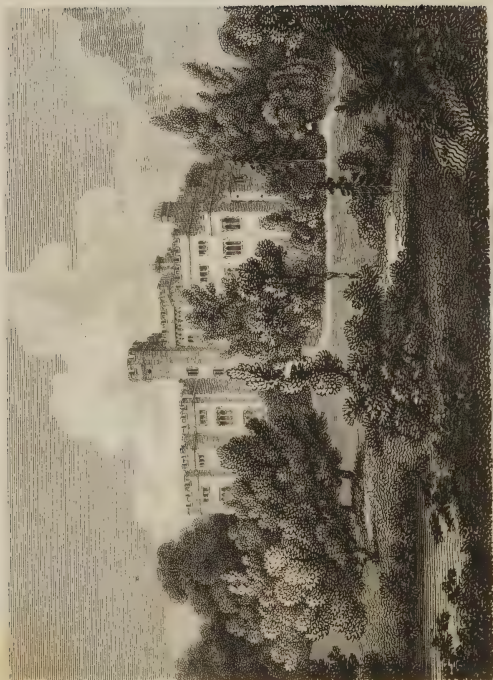
HERTFORD.

The area which the ancient walls enclose has been converted into gardens ; and the river Lea flowing immediately beneath the north side of the building, gives additional beauty to the grounds. From the leads of the high tower before mentioned are extensive and beautiful views of the surrounding country.

The town of Hertford was first incorporated by William the Conqueror, since whose time numerous privileges and immunities have been granted by various sovereigns. Its civil government was first vested in a chief bailiff, an under bailiff, and other officers ; but this form was altered at various times, and afterwards abrogated by James I. and the jurisdiction committed to a mayor and common council. By letters patent dated 1680, granted by Charles II. the corporation became vested in a mayor, recorder, ten aldermen, a chamberlain, sixteen assistants, and other officers ; and under this charter the borough is now governed.

Members to parliament were returned from Hertford as early as the reign of Edward I. which privilege was continued to the fifteenth year of Edward III. from which period no return was made until the twenty-first of James I. when the right of representation was restored to the corporation ; and at present the number of voters is near 600.

There were formerly at Hertford five churches, four parochial and one belonging to the priory ; but of these only two are now remaining—All Saints and St. Andrew's. All Saints, the principal church, consists of a nave, chancel, and side-aisles, with a low tower and spire.



St. George's Castle.

HERTFORD.

The priory, of which there are not the least remains, was founded for monks of the Benedictine order, by Ralph de Limesey, in the reign of William the Conqueror, and made subordinate to the abbey of St. Alban's. There was formerly another religious house in this town for friars, subordinate to Mottenden, in Kent, of which likewise there exists not the least vestige.

At the entrance into the town from the London road is situated the school for children from Christ's Hospital, in London. The buildings form three sides of a quadrangle, and contain accommodations for upwards of 500 children. In this town is also a grammar-school, founded and endowed by Richard Hale, esq. of King's Walden, in the reign of James I. and seven scholarships are established at Peter House, Cambridge, for boys educated on this foundation. The sessions and market house, with the town-hall, were rebuilt about thirty-four years ago, and are handsome brick edifices.

The situation from which the accompanying View of Hertford is taken is thus noticed in Scott's descriptive poem of "AMWELL:"

——the hardy Dane,

- - - - -

——beneath yon ridge

Of piny rocks his conquering navy moor'd,
With idle sails furl'd on the yard, and oars
Recumbent on the flood, and streamers gay

HERTFORD.

Triumphant fluttering on the passing winds.

—till Alfred came ;

Till Alfred, father of his people, came,
Lea's rapid tide into new channels turn'd,
And left a-ground the Danian fleet, and forc'd
The foe to speedy flight.



The Chapel in the White Tower London.

Engraved for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke. From a drawing by J. Smith.

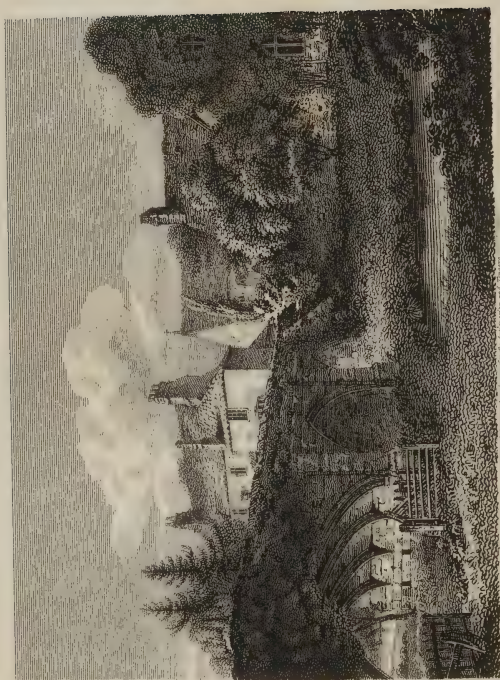
THE CHAPEL OF THE WHITE TOWER,

LONDON.

THE Chapel within the White Tower, called Cæsar's Chapel, was built in the year 1078, by Gundulph bishop of Rochester, and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. It was erected for the accommodation of such of the royal family as should at any time make the Tower their place of residence. The Chapel is of an oblong form, rounded at the east end. On each side are four very thick circular pillars; four others of the same dimensions form the eastern end: the capitals of these pillars are square, of an enormous size, and variously ornamented. There are two side aisles, and over them is a gallery; in looking through the middle of the area, the aisles are entirely secluded by the massive columns already noticed.—The whole building is esteemed a perfect specimen of Norman architecture. Henry III. paid a particular attention to this place, and among other improvements and repairs, ordered three windows of painted glass to be made, one on the north side, and two others on the south: the former was ornamented with the figures of the Virgin and Child; one of the latter represented the Holy Trinity; the other, an image of St. John the Evangelist: he also directed the rood beyond the altar to be painted, and erected an image of St. Edward in

THE CHAPEL OF THE WHITE TOWER.

the act of presenting a ring to St. John; "which representation," says Maitland, "alludes to the legend of the power pretended to be given to Edward the Confessor for curing the king's evil in reward for his great charity, which relieved St. John, in the appearance of a poor beggar, with a ring from his finger." The Chapel now forms part of the record-office, and is completely occupied with ancient charters and other legal deeds—mouldy and tattered heaps! the testimonials of high antiquity! destined probably to glimmer to the latest periods of age, "through the Gothic cloud of time and language" in which they are enveloped. A view of these ancient memorials, arranged as they are in melancholy order in this once royal but now deserted sanctuary, is calculated to produce a thrilling awe, and to impose the most solemn reflections. They are not only mementos of individual mortality, but the records of families that are now extinct, and of generations that have long since been consigned to the tomb.



Remains of Eltham Palace, Kent.

Engraved by J. G. Thompson, from a drawing by J. G. Thompson.

ELTHAM PALACE,

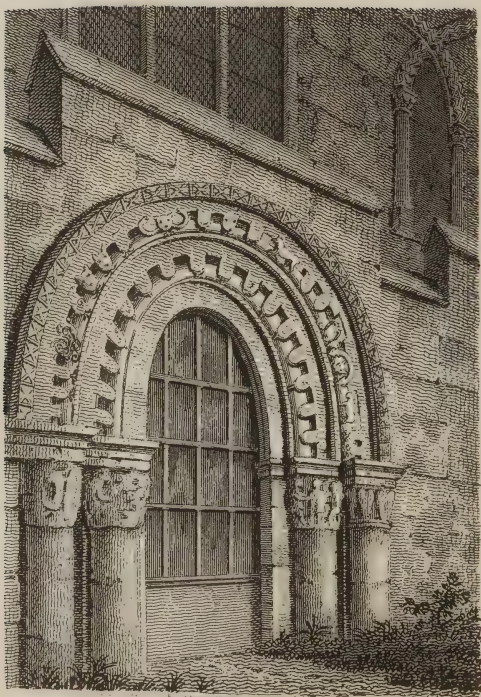
KENT.

THE manor of Eltham, which was a royal one from very remote antiquity, was held, in the time of Edward the Confessor, under the crown, by one Alwolde. King William the Conqueror gave it to his half-brother Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and earl of Kent.

In 1522 king Henry VIII. bestowed it on sir Henry Guilford, the comptroller of his household.

Edward VI. granted the manor of Eltham to sir John Yates, who enjoyed it but a short time, being executed for high treason in the last year of Edward's reign.

The kings of England had a palace here at a very early period, and here were kept many of the joyous Christmasings of ancient days. Edward II. frequently resided here, and in the year 1315 his queen was brought to bed of a son in the palace, who, from his birth in this place, acquired the name of John of Eltham; and it is probable from that circumstance this edifice has been called king John's palace. Edward III. held a parliament here in 1329, and in the year 1364 he gave a magnificent entertainment at this palace to John king of France, then a prisoner in England.



West Door of Rukewell Church Dorsetshire

Engraved from a drawing by J. G. Smith, Esq. F.R.S.

THE WEST DOOR OF BAKEWELL CHURCH,

DERBYSHIRE.

BAKEWELL, or Bath-quelle, so called from its Bath-well, is a market-town in Derbyshire, on the western banks of the river Wye. This manor, in the time of William the Conqueror, was the property of the Peveril family, who bestowed part of the tithe which it produced upon the monastery of Lenton, in Nottinghamshire. The remainder of the tithe, with the glebe and patronage of the church, was afterwards given to the dean and chapter of Litchfield, by the earl of Mortaigne, who succeeded to all the estates of the Peverils.

In the reign of Henry VII. this manor was held by the Gernons of Essex, by whom being sold, it has since descended to his grace the duke of Rutland, who is the present possessor.

The church is situated upon an eminence, and is built in the form of a cross, with an octangular tower. From the tower arises a well-proportioned spire, which gives a graceful finish to the building. The workmanship of this church indicates it to be the production of different periods. The western part of the nave is of plain Saxon architecture; the west door is likewise Saxon, but richly orna-

THE WEST DOOR OF BAKEWELL CHURCH.

mented, especially the outer arch ; and though the whole is now greatly decayed, much still remains to excite the attention of the antiquary. Immediately above the west door the wall is embattled, and above the embattlements are the remains of arches intersecting each other with the zigzag ornament. The other parts of the west front are plain, and appear, together with the greater part of the church, to be the work of the fifteenth century. The pillars which support the tower are certainly older than that period, though not so ancient as the western part of the nave. There are many curious and ancient monuments within the church : among them is a recumbent figure, arrayed in rich armour, representing sir Thomas Wednesley, who, serving under Henry IV. was mortally wounded in the battle of Shrewsbury.

In the church-yard is a stone cross, the sides of which are ornamented with figures rudely carved. The upper part appears to have represented the crucifixion, but it has been so despoiled that the design cannot precisely be ascertained.



Statue of Henry VIII. Gorhambury, Herts.

STATUE OF HENRY THE EIGHTH,

AT GORHAMBURY, HERTS.

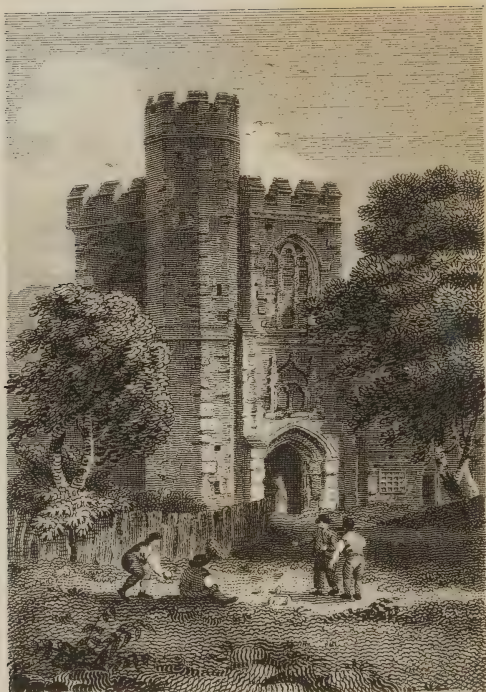
GORHAMBURY, the seat of lord viscount Grimstone, celebrated from having been the residence of the great lord Bacon, is situated within a short distance of St. Alban's. It derives its name from — de Gorham, a relative to Geoffry and Robert de Gorham, abbots of St. Alban's, who conferred on him a grant of these lands, about the middle of the twelfth century. This estate continued to be the property of his descendants, till near the end of the fourteenth century, when it was reannexed to the abbey, by the abbot De la Mare, who purchased it for 800 marks. The manor remained in the possession of the abbey till the dissolution, when Henry VIII. granted it to Ralph Rowlat, whose eldest daughter married John Maynard, esq. by which union the estate became the property of that gentleman. It was afterwards purchased by Nicholas Bacon, esq. who was made lord keeper of the privy seal by queen Elizabeth.

Sir Nicholas erected the mansion, which is now a ruin westward of the present edifice. It was originally of a quadrangular form, but the only parts remaining which are worthy of notice are a portion of the great hall, a lofty octangular tower, and the porch of entrance. The porch is a square projection of richly-ornamented stone, rising

STATUE OF HENRY THE EIGHTH.

to the height of the original building. Beneath a pediment are the royal arms of Elizabeth, and still lower on each side of a square window, are several rudely-carved statues of Roman soldiers. The interior of the porch was ornamented by sir Nicholas with all the splendid emblazonments peculiar to the age. Within the great hall were painted several elegant devices, and here the lord keeper often entertained his royal and munificent mistress Elizabeth. The tower is of brick, and commands from its summit a variety of beautiful prospects; but, from its now ruinous state, it is seldom if ever ascended. About thirty yards from the tower is a niche in a broken wall, where stands the Statue of Henry VIII. This Statue is in gilt armour, and conveys some resemblance of the robust Henry, though now mutilated, and in a state of decay. It was introduced here by the lord Bacon, at the time the wall was built.

This superb mansion of the great Bacon, from which the puissant Elizabeth often issued her royal mandates, has been entirely neglected since the present residence of the lords Grimstone was erected, between the years 1773 and 1785.



Buckley Abbey Gate Way, Essex.

Engraved by W. H. Sturt, from a drawing by J. G. Sturt.

BARKING ABBEY,

ESSEX.

BARKING Abbey, one of the earliest monastic institutions in this country, was founded about the year 672 by St. Erkenwald, fourth bishop of London, for nuns of the Benedictine order, at the desire of his sister Ethelburgh, who became its abbess, and at her death received canonization. This St. Erkenwald was of royal extraction, and, according to contemporary writers, not more remarkable for his exalted birth than for his sanctity. As a testimony of the great veneration in which he was held, his remains were contended for by three separate parties—the nuns of Barking, the convent of Chertsey, and the citizens of London. The dispute was at last terminated by a miracle, which declared for the Londoners, who, having obtained the body, bore it off in triumph. On the road they were stopped at Ilford and Stratford by the floods; upon this occasion a second miracle interposed, and procured a safe and easy passage for the holy man and his attendants.

Very little more is related of this Abbey till the year 870, when it was burnt to the ground by the Danes, and the nuns slain or dispersed. About the middle of the tenth century it was rebuilt by king Edgar, as an atonement for violating the chastity of Whulfhilda, a nun at

BARKING ABBEY.

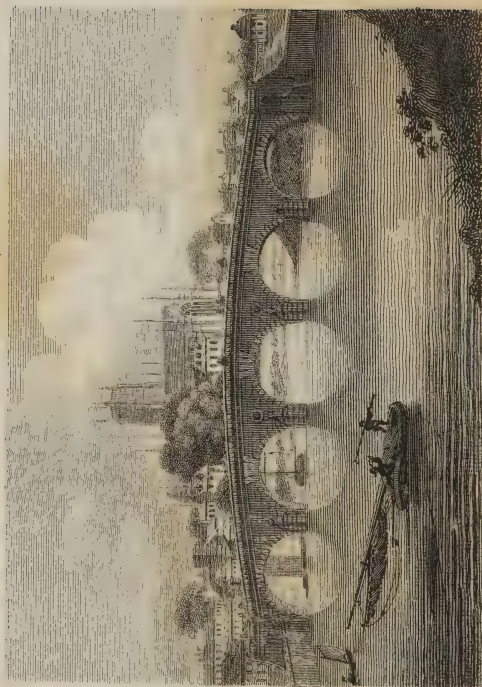
Wilton, who presided over this convent for many years, but was afterwards ejected by Elfrida, the widow of Edgar, to make way for her own assumption of the government; who afterwards repenting of the injury done to Whulfhilda, restored her to the presidency of the Abbey.

Maud, the first queen of Henry I. assumed the government of this convent, as afterwards did Maud her niece, the wife of king Stephen; and afterwards Mary the sister of Thomas à Becket was appointed to the situation by Henry II. as an atonement, it is said, for the injury he had done the family.

At the suppression, Henry VIII. granted an annual pension of 200 marks to Dorothy Barley, the last abbess, and smaller pensions to the nuns, who were then thirty in number.

Of the ruins of the conventual buildings nothing remains except crumbling fragments of the once extensive walls. The site of the Abbey church is just discernible without the north wall of the parish church; and near the entrance of the church-yard is the ancient square embattled gateway, which we have represented. Above the entrance arch is a niche with a canopy and pinnacle. This structure is called Fire-bell gate, from its anciently containing a bell used as a curfew.





Maidenhead Railway Bridge, from the Banks of the Thames.

WORCESTER.

THIS beautiful city, an epitome of the metropolis, and the capital of an extensive district, was known among the Britons by the name of *Caer-Gwyrangon*, which the Romans latinized to *Branonium*. The Saxons named it *Weogorna Ceastre*, whence it was corrupted to *Wirecester*, or *Worcester*.

Its ancient history does not make mention of any particular circumstance, except that it was the residence of the Wiccan viceroys belonging to the kingdom of Mercia. Worcester owed great part of its prosperity, under the Saxon government, to duke Ethelred and his lady Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, before the year 900. They gave a charter, by desire of bishop Wærfred, that the city might be improved and fortified with bulwarks for the security of its inhabitants; for this purpose they granted to the church or minster there one half of the royal dues or tolls arising from the market or the street, reserving only the wain-shilling and the seam-penny; which was a duty on wares carried out; one penny each horseload, and twelve times as much a loaded wain, to the king.

The ancient castle was repaired about this time, and some fortresses erected round it, of which only one, denominated Edgar's Tower, remains at the present day.

WORCESTER.

This city was destroyed by fire in 1041, by Hardicanute, in revenge against the inhabitants, who had killed the collectors of his exorbitant taxes. In 1080 Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, burnt the suburbs and attacked the city; but the citizens, headed by bishop Wulstan, bravely resisted him, killed or took prisoners 5000 men, and obliged the enemy to raise the siege. It was again burnt at different periods, and suffered very materially during the civil wars between the adherents to the houses of York and Lancaster.

This city has been peculiarly remarkable for its loyalty. In 1486 it had nearly suffered the most dreadful calamities, on account of its adherence to Henry VII. during lord Lovel's rebellion. But the sieges of Worcester during the rebellion in the reign of Charles I. will ever place it high in the annals of this country for the unshaken fidelity of its citizens to their king. This loyal attachment has been the cause of several visits to Worcester by the sovereigns of these realms: the last was in 1788, when his majesty king George III. the queen, the duke of York, and the princesses, honoured this city with their presence, the particulars of which are amply detailed in Mr. Green's History.

Worcester, in its civil capacity, is a county in itself, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, common-council, and lesser officers. The GUILDHALL is elegant and magnificent, and was built in 1720. Here are held the assizes and sessions for the county of Worcester and



City of Worcester

Printed by J. Smith, in the Strand, near St. Dunstons Church

WORCESTER.

the city. In the great council-chamber is an excellent whole-length portrait of his present majesty, in a richly-ornamented frame, placed on a pediment of white marble, sculptured with oak-leaves and acorns, within which is inscribed, in gold letters—"HIS MAJESTY GEORGE III. MOST GRACIOUSLY CONDESCENDED TO HONOUR WITH HIS PRESENCE THE CORPORATION OF WORCESTER, IN THIS HALL, AUGUST 8, 1788." This room is ornamented with twelve chandeliers.

There are nine parish churches within the liberties of the city, and two without. St. HELEN's is a rectory in the gift of the bishop: this fabric is ancient and venerable, and contains eight bells, inscribed to the honour of queen Anne, her battles, and generals.

St. ANDREW's church has a spire, which is esteemed a great curiosity in architecture, and supposed to be the highest belonging to any parish church in England, being, with the tower, 245 feet 6 inches in height from the ground. The other churches contain nothing very remarkable relative to antiquity or curiosity.—Here are also several meeting-houses for dissenters of different persuasions.

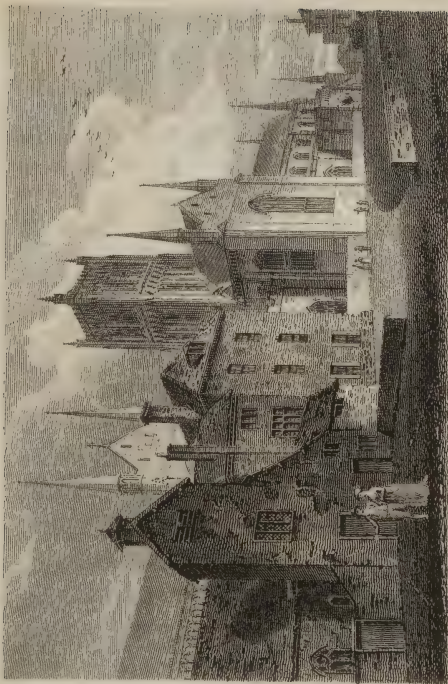
The city has many charities for the relief of the indigent, aged, and diseased, of which the INFIRMARY and HOUSE OF INDUSTRY claim pre-eminence. Here are also two places of confinement for delinquents; the CITY GAOL, formerly part of the Grey Friars monastery, the ancient chapel of which is still standing; and the

WORCESTER.

COUNTY GAOL, which has been greatly improved and enlarged.

The BRIDGE, an elegant structure of stone over the Severn, was built under the direction of Mr. Gwynne, and consists of five semicircular arches. The first stone was laid by the earl of Coventry on the 25th day of July 1771, and the whole completed in 1780. To make the approaches to the city correspond with the elegance of the bridge, the avenues on either side have been laid open to a very commodious extent, and a handsome street, which derives its name from its vicinity to the bridge, has been built, thereby connecting the Broad Street and others with this important access to the city. Among the sculptured ornaments on the outside are, the head of Sabrina, over the centre arch, northward; and the city arms southward. At the west end are two very ornamental toll-houses. The tolls and custom of the river, and repairs of the bridge and quays, were very anciently put under the care of the water-bailiff, an officer annually appointed. No person can be arrested, or holden to bail, on the river within the liberties of the city, without the officer taking the water-bailiff to protect him in his duty.

The view of the city of Worcester from the banks of the Severn is peculiarly pleasing. In the fore-ground the bridge presents itself, with the craft sailing along the river in rotary motion: the top of the china manufactory on the eastern shore, terminated by St. Andrew's spire and the



Worms Cathedral.

Engraved from a drawing by J. G. Schmitt, 1845.

WORCESTER.

lofty turrets of the cathedral, form at once an assemblage of objects venerable and picturesque.

The THEATRE, on which Mrs. Siddons first displayed her abilities; and the PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, BALLS, ASSEMBLIES, &c. are sources of amusement for the fashionable classes of Worcester.

Having given an epitome of the history of Worcester, we subjoin that it is at present one of the most pleasant, elegant, and flourishing cities in the united kingdom. The ROYAL CHINA MANUFACTORY is a constant source of employment to numerous hands; and here are also very considerable MANUFACTORIES OF CARPETS, DISTILLERIES, &c. The HOP-MARKET during the season is very plentiful and profitable. Here are also hackney-coaches and chairs, as well as various conveyances down the river Severn, on the banks of which the city is situated, which answers every purpose of commercial intercourse with the other parts of the country.

Edgar's tower, as we have before observed, is the only remain of the ancient castle, and is supposed to have been built originally by king Ethelred II. surnamed the Unready, in 1005; but has been considerably altered since that period. It is called EDGAR'S TOWER on account of the statues of that monarch and his two queens Elfreda and Elfrida, being placed on the eastern front.

On the opposite side there is a remarkable bust, very well finished, representing a monk, in a bending posture, supporting himself with his left hand, and holding his

WORCESTER.

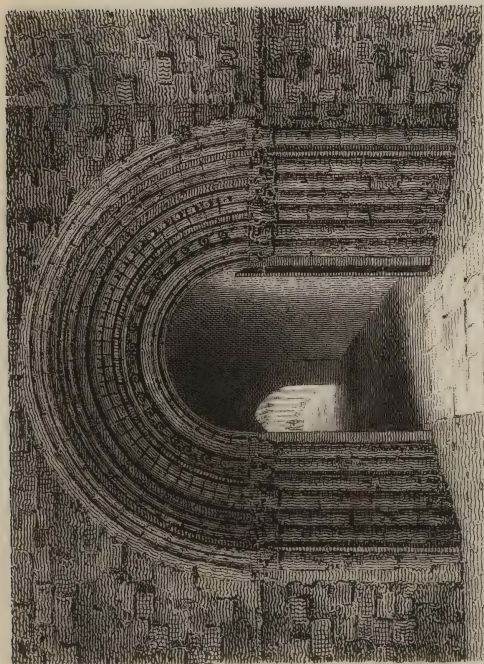
right towards his breast. Here is also a well-executed bust of George II., underneath which is written, in gold letters—"GEORGIUS SECUNDUS."

It appears that there was a church in Worcester as early as the times of the Britons; but it did not assume the privileges of a cathedral till A. D. 680, when Ethelred, king of Mercia, placed Bosel in the episcopal chair. The church was at that time dedicated to St. Peter.

The first mention of St. Mary's minster occurs in a charter of king Ethelbald, A. D. 743, and it is supposed to have been a new foundation, occasioned by the liberality of abbess Æthelburga. In 983 bishop Oswald, the great patron of the monks, completed the building of a new and more stately cathedral, in which he placed no less than twenty-eight altars. This structure, however, felt the cruel ravages of the soldiers of Hardicanute; and the alterations in architecture by the Normans caused another revolution in the fabric.

St. Wulstan, bishop of the see at that time, laid the foundation of the present cathedral, A. D. 1084, in a style of great magnificence. It was burnt in 1202, and repaired and consecrated in the year 1218, in the presence of Henry III. and his court.

In 1224 the church was enlarged by bishop Blois, who added the west front. The great tower was finished in 1374, and is one hundred and sixty-two feet high from the cross aisle. Its external embellishments are exceeded by



The Southern entrance to the Cloisters of Worcester Cathedral.

Engraved from a drawing by W. G. Smith, and J. G. Smith, Esq.

WORCESTER.

none in the kingdom; the series of tabernacle-work which surrounds the upper stage is in the most perfect style of Gothic or English architecture, and is terminated by four handsome pinnacles of open-work. The figures surrounding the tower are supposed to be those of Edward III. and bishops Nicholas de Ely, and William de Lynne, on the east side: on the south, Henry III. bishop Blois, and another bishop; on the west, a king and two bishops, and on the north, facing the city, the Virgin and Child, St. Oswald, and St. Wulstan.

This cathedral varies in the several styles of architecture, during the times of its benefactors; but it is built in the form of a patriarchal cross, similar to the collegiate church at Brussels, and makes a noble appearance, taken in every direction.

There have been one hundred bishops from the foundation of the see. The diocese formerly contained Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, and half Warwickshire; but was abridged, when Gloucester was erected into a bishopric by Henry VIII. It has at present ecclesiastical jurisdiction over two hundred and forty-one parishes in the counties of Worcester and Warwick, by a bishop, dean, archdeacon, chancellor, ten prebendaries, and subordinate clergy and officers.

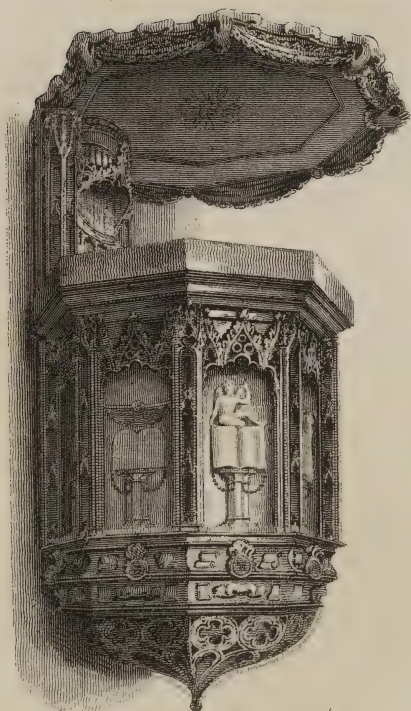
Among other curiosities within the cathedral is a stone pulpit, of an octagon figure, most elegantly carved, in the English style. The front pannels represent the hieroglyphics of the Four Gospels; on the dies of the base are

WORCESTER.

the arms of England and the see of Worcester.—“These appropriate decorations,” says Mr. Green, “illustrate the purposes of the structure in the most comprehensive manner; the old and the new law are exemplified and combined, to indicate the system of the Christian religion; the imperial insignia denote the source of the temporal government of the church, and the whole referring to the Divine Power for guidance and protection, is beautifully indicated by the eye of Providence placed over the series of emblems in each compartment. The New Jerusalem, as described in the Revelations, and represented on the plane of the inside of the pulpit, may be considered as the climax of the whole composition, inasmuch as it is the object to which all our views should be directed.”

The canopy is well designed; the festooned drapery and embroidery is formed at the angles by a cord from beneath, and surmounted by a riband with which it is encompassed. The whole forms the most chaste species of this kind that can be met with. It is ascended by stone steps from the north aisle, the supports of which are finely carved.

King John, upon his visiting Worcester in 1207, after having paid his devotions at the tomb of St. Wulstan, and having bestowed on the prior and convent several estates, gave 100 marks to repair their cloister, which, with the monastery, had lately been burnt down.



Stone Pulpit, Worcester Cathedral.

Engraved by J. G. Thompson, from a drawing by J. G. Thompson, 1847.

WORCESTER.

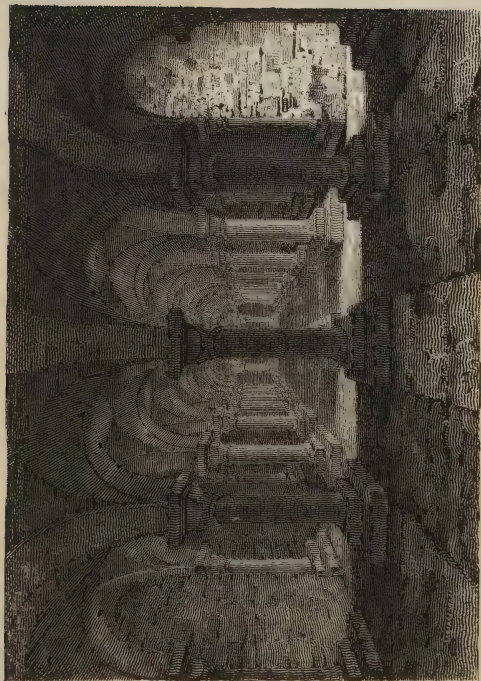
The present cloister was erected in 1372, and is in length eastward 125 feet; the south, west, and north sides 120 feet in length; and the width of the whole 16 feet. The vaulted roof is adorned with a profusion of sculptures; those more particularly to be noticed are in the south cloister, where the regal genealogy of Israel and Judah is arranged. It commences at the west end; on the keystone of the first arch is a figure, with a branch issuing from his bowels, supposed to be Jesse. The next keystone exhibits David, with his harp, succeeded on the other keystones to the centre of the arcade, where is a group of figures, representing Samuel anointing David. From the east end is a genealogical series of the kings of Israel, each holding a scroll, supposed formerly to contain their several names. The entrance to the cloister is on the south side of the cathedral. The door by which the cloisters are entered from College Green is of Norman architecture, and undoubtedly coeval with the mother church founded by St. Wulstan.

On the east side of the cloister is the chapter-house. Its form is a decagon, fifty-eight feet in diameter, and in height forty-five feet. Its roof is supported by a fine round umbilical pillar, issuing from the centre. This building is coeval in age with the cloisters, and is at present appropriated as a council-room and a library for the use of the church. Here are preserved a valuable collection of printed books, and many manuscripts upon canon law, comprised in two hundred and fifty-one volumes.

WORCESTER.

Godiva, wife of Leofric duke of Mercia, upon the death of her husband in 1057, among other presents which she made to the church of Worcester, to obtain their consent that she should hold possessions during her life, which Leofric had promised to restore to the monks at his decease, gave them a library. A regular establishment of this nature did not, however, take place till the prelacy of bishop Carpenter, in 1461, when he erected a library in the chapel of the charnel-house, and endowed it to the value of £10 per annum, to maintain a librarian. From this place the library was removed in 1641, to its present situation.

Under the choir of the cathedral is the crypt, a very accurate plan of which is given in Green's Antiquities of Worcester. These subterraneous cavities are considered as clear evidences of the great antiquity of the cathedrals in which they are found: it has likewise been remarked that they are discovered in the most select situations in our ancient churches; from which it may be inferred that their uses were eminently sacred. In the primitive times of Christianity, places of the most retired privacy were resorted to for the purposes of worship; and "caves and dens of the earth" were the gloomy witnesses to the devotion of the first Christians. As memorials of these subterraneous sanctuaries, it has been conjectured many of our cathedrals have these crypts, or vaults, under their choirs. The crypt of Worcester cathedral has an aisle



The Crypt, Worcester Cathedral.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Danks, Bristol Street, Adelpy Works.

WORCESTER.

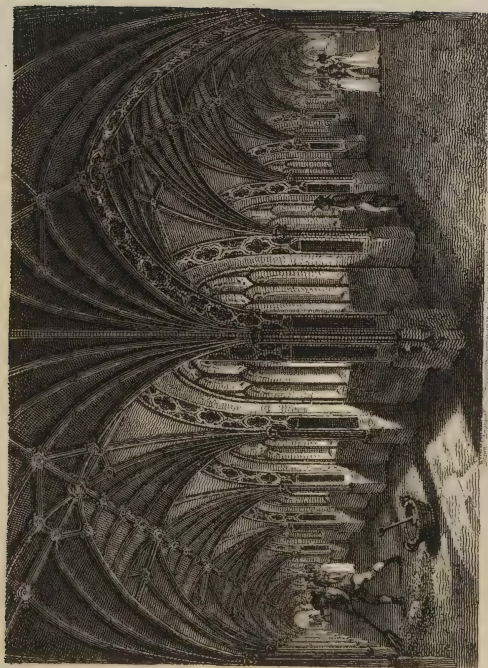
on each side of its area, and on its southern extremity is a compartment, supposed to have been a sepulchral chapel to the ancient earls of Gloucester. The roof of the area is supported by five rows of columns, which terminate in a semicircular form at the eastern end: the side aisles have three rows each, which, including those in the sepulchral chapel, make the entire number of columns one hundred and forty-two. The crypt is so impervious to the light of day, that, without considerable pains to illuminate it, only an imperfect view can be obtained.

The tomb of king John, supposed to be the most ancient in England of the lineal ancestors of his present majesty from William I. is situated near the altar; on it is a figure of the defunct crowned, on which was written, "JOHANNES REX ANGLIÆ," now defaced. The right hand holds a sceptre; in the left a sword lying by him, the point of which is received in the mouth of a couchant lion at his feet. The figure is as large as life. On each side of him are cumbent images of bishops Oswald and Wulstan, in smaller size, each carved in grey marble.

Great doubts had arisen whether this was, or was not, the real place of interment belonging to that monarch. To determine the point, it was proposed, that, when the church was lately repaired, the tomb should be opened to satisfy every doubt. On Monday, July 17, 1797, the taking down of the tomb was proceeded on in the following manner.

WORCESTER.

“ On the removal of the royal effigy, and the stone slab on which it had been laid, and which had been broken in two in some former operation about the tomb, the objects which first presented to view within it, were two partition walls of brick, raised to assist in the support of the superincumbent covering and figure of the king, and to take an equal bearing of their weight with the side and end pannels of the tomb. The spaces between those walls, and between them and the ends of the tomb, were filled up with the rubbish of bricks and mortar. On taking down the pannel at the head and one on each side, and clearing out the rubbish, two strong elm boards originally joined by a batten nailed at each end of them, but which had dropped off and left the boards loose, were next discovered; and, upon their removal, the stone coffin, of which they had formed the covering, containing the entire remains of king John, became visible! The dean and chapter were immediately convened to see the important doubt cleared up; a drawing was taken on the spot, which was afterwards engraved and published with a pamphlet of no less than eight pages to announce this astonishing event to the public. The body was found to have been adjusted in the stone coffin precisely in the same form as the figure on the tomb. The skull, instead of being placed with the face in the usual situation, presented the foramen magnum, the opening through which the spinal marrow passes down the vertebræ, turned upwards. The lower part of the os frontis was so much perished, as to have be-



Choir of Worcester Cathedral.

Engraved by J. G. Smith, from a drawing by J. G. Smith, 1829.

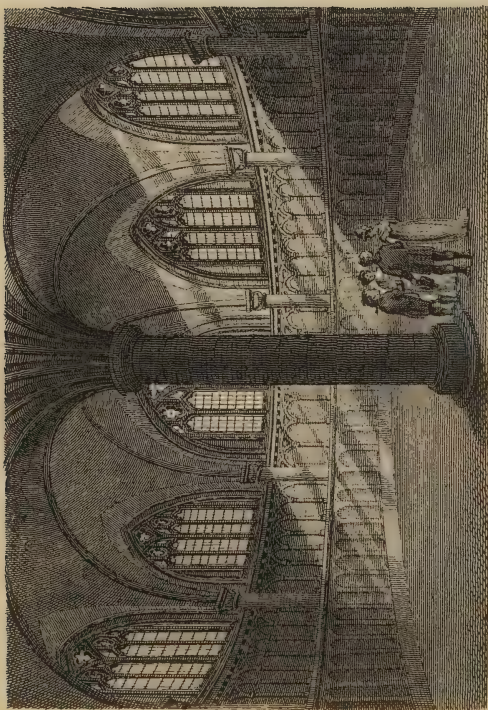
WORCESTER.

come nearly of an even surface with the bottoms of the sockets of the eyes. The whole of the upper jaw was displaced from the skull, and found near the right elbow: it contained four teeth in very good preservation. The lower jaw was also separated from the skull; there were no teeth in this jaw. Some grey hairs were discernible under the covering of the head. The ulna of the left arm, which had been folded on the body, was found detached from it, and lying obliquely on the breast; the ulna of the right arm lay nearly in its proper place, but the radius of neither arm, nor the bones of either hand, were visible. The bones of the toes were in good preservation, more particularly those of the right foot, on two or three of which the nails were still visible. The rest of the bones, more especially of the lower extremities, were nearly perfect. Some large pieces of mortar were found on and below the abdomen; from which there could be no doubt but the body had been removed from the place of its original sepulture. The body measured five feet six inches and a half. It is somewhat singular, that, after lying there 582 years, the body was not more decayed. John died at Newark, in Nottinghamshire, October 19, 1215. His bowels and heart were buried at Croxton abbey, in Staffordshire; the abbot of which had been his physician, and performed the operation of embalming him.

“The dress in which the body of the king was found, appears also to have been similar to that in which his figure is represented on the tomb, excepting the gloves on its

WORCESTER.

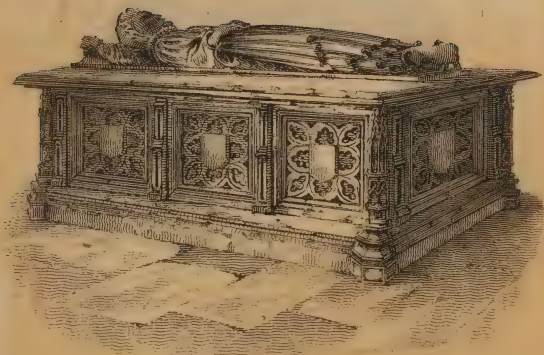
hands, and the crown on its head, which on the skull in the coffin was found to be the celebrated monk's cowl, in which he is recorded to be buried, as a passport through the regions of purgatory. This sacred envelope appeared to have fitted the head very closely, and had been tied or buckled under the chin by straps, parts of which remained. The body was covered by a robe, reaching from the neck nearly to the feet: it had some of its embroidery still remaining near the right knee. It was apparently of crimson damask, and of strong texture: its colour however was so totally discharged from the effect of time, that it is but conjecturally it can be said to have been of any but what has now pervaded the whole object, namely, a dusky brown. The cuff of the left arm, which had been laid on the breast, remained. In that hand a sword, in a leather scabbard, had been placed as on the tomb, parts of which, much decayed, were found at intervals down the left side of the body, and to the feet, as were also parts of the scabbard, but in a much more perfect state than those of the sword. The legs had on a sort of ornamented covering, which was tied round at the ankles, and extended over the feet, where the toes were visible through its decayed parts. The coffin is of the Higley stone of Worcestershire, white, and chisel-levelled, wholly dissimilar in its kind to either that of the foundation of the tomb, its pannels, covering, or the figure of the king. A very considerable fracture runs through it in an oblique direction, one foot six inches from the left shoulder, to two feet nine inches from the right. The coffin is laid



Chapter House, Worcester Cathedral.

WORCESTER.

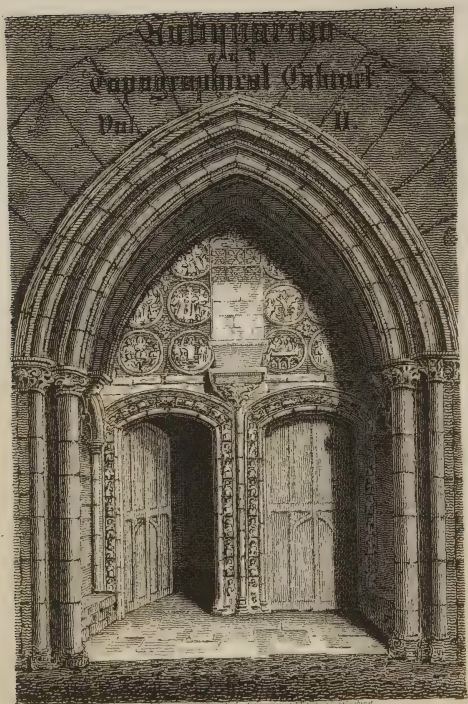
upon the pavement of the choir, without being let into it. Its original covering is that stone out of which the effigy of the king is sculptured, and now lying on the tomb, the shape of which is exactly correspondent with that of the stone coffin, and its extreme dimensions strictly proportionate to its purpose.



WORCESTER.

“The impatience of the multitude to view the royal remains, so unexpectedly found, became so ungovernable, as to make it necessary to close up the object of their curiosity on the evening of the next day, after it had been laid open to the view of some thousands of spectators. The tomb of king John was therefore completely restored, and finally closed, in the same state as before.”






West door of Higham Ferrers Church, Northamptonshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W^m Clarke Bond Street. Aug^r 1847.

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AND
TOPOGRAPHICAL
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CONTAINING A SERIES OF
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Accompanied with
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LIST OF PLATES TO VOL. II.



CONWAY Castle	Caernarvonshire.
Roman Brick	Cambridgeshire.
St. Germain's Church	Cornwall.
Lanercost Priory	Cumberland.
Tavistock Abbey	Devonshire.
Ditto	
Sarcophagus of Ordulph	
Tomb of ditto	Dumfries-shire.
Chapel of Lincluden College	
Interior of ditto	
Colchester Castle	Essex.
St. John's Abbey Gate	
Stratford Leighton Abbey Gate ..	
Tewkesbury Church	Glocestershire.
West End of ditto	
Cloisters, ditto	
Abbey Gate of Tewkesbury	Hampshire.
Carisbrook Castle	
West Gate of Winchester	
St. Alban's Abbey Church	Hertfordshire.
Dover Castle	Kent.
St. Mary's Church	
North Gate, Yarmouth	Norfolk.
South Gate, ditto	
Tynemouth Monastery	Northumberland.
Brinkburn Priory	

LIST OF PLATES

Higham Ferrers' Church	}	Northamptonshire.
West Door of ditto (Vignette Title)		
Ancient Sculptures, ditto		
Ditto, ditto		
Ditto, ditto		
Stone Cross, Higham Ferrers		
Chapel of the Bead-house	}	Oxfordshire.
St. Peter's Church		
Interior of ditto		
St. Peter's Church		
South Door, ditto		
Crypt, ditto		
Sculptured Capital (Vignette Tail-piece)	}	Pembrokeshire.
Pylle Priory		
Glastonbury Abbey	}	Somersetshire.
St. Joseph's Chapel, ditto		
Pevensy Castle	}	Sussex.
West Gate, Warwick		
St. James's Chapel, ditto	}	Warwickshire.
Roche Abbey		
Conisburgh Castle	}	Yorkshire.
Keep of ditto		
Interior of the Keep		
Remains of Conisburgh Castle ...		

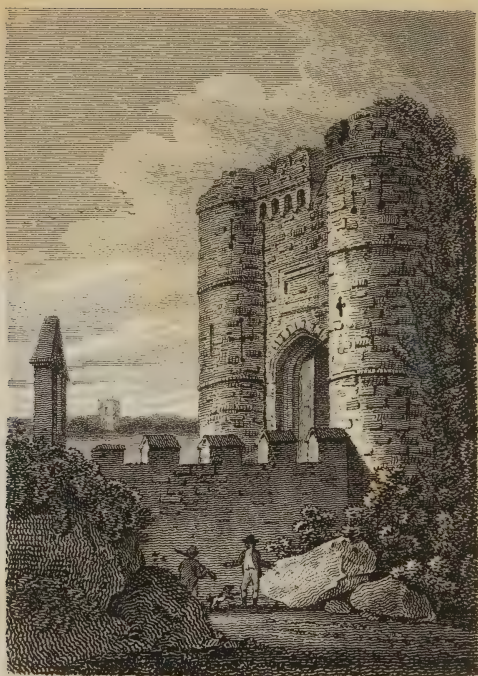
INDEX TO VOL II.

*As this Work is not paged, the References are made to the
Printer's Signature-letters at the Bottom of the Pages.*

<i>Si. Pa. Pa.</i>	<i>Subjects described.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
F 15 to 16	Conway Castle.....	Caernarvonshire.
9 — 10	Roman Brick.....	Cambridgeshire.
E 13 — 14	St. Germain's Church	Cornwall.
C 3 — 4	Lanercost Priory....	Cumberland.
G 1 — 8	Tavistock Abbey....	Devonshire.
E 9 — 12	Lincluden College....	Dumfries-shire.
B 5 — 6	Colchester Castle....	Essex.
7 — 8	St. John's Abbey Gate	
9 — 10	Stratford LeightonAb- bey	
E 1 — 8	Tewkesbury Abbey..	Gloestershire.
B 1 — 2	Carisbrook Castle... }	Hampshire.
E 15 — 16	West Gate, Winchester }	
C 1 — 2	St. Alban's Abbey } Church.....	Hertfordshire.
5 — 6	Dover Castle.....	Kent.
7 — 8	St. Mary's Church. . }	
F 1 — 2	North Gate, Yarmouth }	Norfolk.
3 — 4	South ditto.....	
D 1 — 12	Higham Ferrers' Chu. }	Northamptonshire.
13 — 16	St. Peter's Church ... }	
B 3 — 4	Brinkburn Priory ... }	Northumberland.
E 11 — 12	Tynemouth Monastery }	

INDEX.

<i>Si. Pa. Pa.</i>	<i>Subjects described.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
G 11 — 16	St. Peter's Church ..	Oxfordshire.
9 — 10	Pylle Priory	Pembrokeshire.
B 13 — 16	Glastonbury Abbey ..	Somersetshire.
F 13 — 14	Pevensay Castle	Sussex.
5 — 8	West Gate, Warwick,	Warwickshire.
B 11 — 12	Roche Abbey	Yorkshire.
C 9 — 16	Conisburg Castle	



Engraved from a drawing by W. H. Sturt.

Entrance to Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight.

Published by the Author, 1841. By W. H. Sturt, 1841.

CARISBROOK CASTLE,

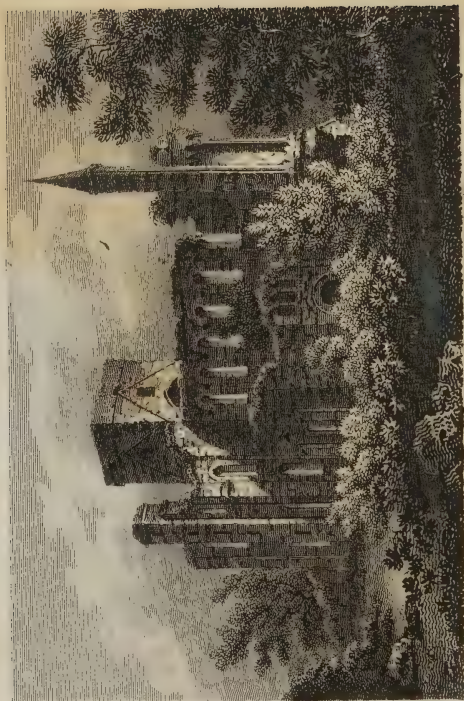
ISLE OF WIGHT.

THIS Castle stands on an eminence, about one mile from Newport, and overlooks the village of Carisbrook. Historians relate that a Castle existed in this place when Britain was subdued by Vespasian, A. D. 45, in the reign of the emperor Claudius, and that it was repaired by the Romans; it was afterwards rebuilt by Withtgar, the Saxon, then sovereign of the Isle of Wight, about the year 519, who called the Castle Wight Garisbourg, from which its present name Carisbrook is supposed to be derived. This building falling to decay, in a great measure through length of time, was re-edified in the reign of Henry I. by Richard de Rivers, earl of Devon; and Camden relates that it was once more rebuilt by a governor of the island. Queen Elizabeth made some additions, and considerably repaired the ancient building; the date of these reparations is sculptured on a shield placed over the outer entrance. Under the date are the initials E. R. from which it has been inferred that this gate was erected by Elizabeth. The walls of the ancient edifice enclose a space, whose area is about an acre and a half; its shape is a right-angled parallelogram, with the angles rounded off; its greatest length from east to west. The entrance is on the west, on a curtain between two bastions, then

CARISBROOK CASTLE.

through a small gate, over which is an inscription, with the date above noticed; this gate leads to another flanked with two round towers. On the north side are some low buildings in ruins, said to be those where the unfortunate Charles I. was confined, and in one of them a window is shewn, through which he attempted to escape. On the north-east angle, upon a considerable elevation, stands the keep, an irregular polygon, the way to which is by an ascent of 72 steps: here was formerly a well for the supply of the Castle, but now filled up with rubbish. In the south-east angle is a tower called Mountjoy's tower, with very thick walls, which, together with the keep, have appearances of much greater antiquity than most other parts of the edifice. The old Castle is enclosed within a more modern fortification, probably part of the erection of queen Elizabeth.

To this Castle, as already hinted, the unfortunate Charles I. was conducted, upon his arrival at the Isle of Wight; he remained here some time in reality a prisoner, though abused with all the mockery of feigned respect; and on the failure of a tedious negotiation, in which he was engaged with the parliament, who were probably predetermined to resist every overture, he was committed to close imprisonment by colonel Hammond, who was then governor.



St. Brink's Church, N. York, N. H.

Printed and Published by J. B. Allen, N. York, N. H.

BRINKBURN PRIORY,

NORTHUMBERLAND.

BRINKBURN Priory, three miles from Rothbury, in Northumberland, was founded by William de Bertram, baron of Mitford, in the reign of Henry I. It was dedicated to St. Peter, and inhabited by black canons, or canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, from the monastery of St. Mary de Infula. The founder of this Priory endowed it with lands out of his wastes, which grants were confirmed by his lady Hawys, and Roger his eldest son and heir. His grandson Roger bestowed further 140 acres from his waste lands in Evenwood, with a large proportion of waste near Framlington ; likewise liberty to take game, and cut timber in his forests, for the necessary uses of the establishment.

Prince Henry of Scotland, earl of Northumberland, enriched it with the revenue of a salt-work at Warksworth ; and in conjunction with his son William de Warren, of the family of the earls of Warren, by the mother's side, and surnamed after them, confirmed all its possessions and privileges. They were also confirmed by charters granted by Henry III. At the dissolution of religious houses it had ten canons ; its annual revenue was valued at 68*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* according to Dugdale, but by Speed at £77. The Priory was given by Edward VI. to John earl of Warwick, and

BRINKBURN PRIORY.

shortly afterwards devolved to George Fenwick, esq. of the ancient family of the Fenwicks, of Fenwick Tower. In the reign of Charles I. it was the property of George Fenwick, esq. a person of considerable military talents, who was employed in the rank of a colonel by the parliament, and appointed to the government of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Brinkburn Priory is situated under a hill, on the extremity of a peninsula, near the northern margin of the river Coquet: part of its walls are washed by the river. The opposite shore is bounded by a semicircular ridge of shaggy rocks, mantled with ivy, and beautified with a variety of plants and shrubs. The greater part of this venerable pile has been demolished, and its church, which was in the cathedral form, has shared in the devastation. The materials were applied to the erection of a dwelling-house, which is now in ruins. The square tower of the church, a small spire, many noble pillars and arches, and some of its side walls, with the dormitory belonging to the Priory, are the principal remains. These vestiges of monastic grandeur, a group of mouldering fragments, are richly varied with the tints of time, and being in many parts overgrown with ivy and other evergreens, display an agreeable combination of objects impressively grand and picturesque.



Wolchester Castle. Essex.

Engraved for the Proprietors by Wm. Charles, Broad Street, Essex, and 77.

COLCHESTER CASTLE,

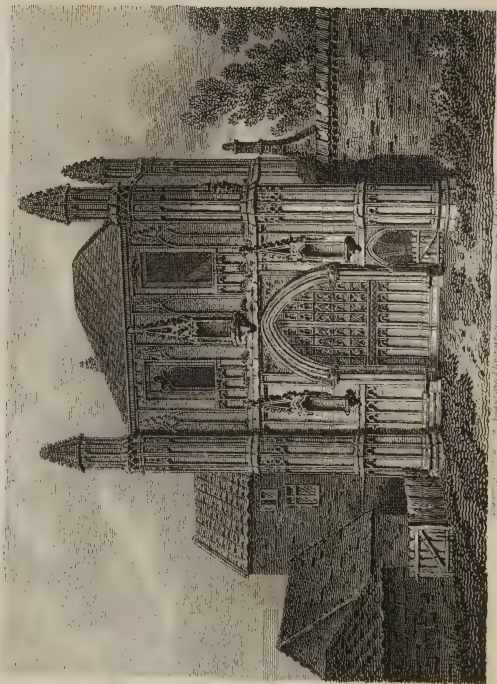
ESSEX.

COLCHESTER is situate in the county of Essex, on the south bank of the river Coln, distant fifty-one miles north-east from London, on the direct road from thence to Harwich, from which it is distant twenty miles westerly; it sends two members to parliament, and is a populous and handsome town, famous for its oysters, in barrelling and pickling of which the inhabitants excel; it enjoys a good trade, and has a considerable manufacture of baize, introduced in 1570, by the Flemings who took refuge here from the religious persecution carried on by the Duke d'Alva. It is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen (the mayor included), eighteen assistants, and an equal number of common-council men; the officers of the corporation are a chamberlain, town-clerk, steward of the admiralty court, water-bailiff and serjeant, four serjeants at mace, a clerk of the market, cryer, ranger, and a keeper of the gaol.

The annexed engraving represents the north-west view of the Castle as it appeared in 1805. This structure was built in 1075, by Eudo, a Norman chieftain, one of the followers and a great favourite of the Conqueror, who loaded his soldiers with the possessions of the English: it stands on the north-east side of the town, and is said to occupy the

COLCHESTER CASTLE.

very spot on which stood the palace of Coel the Briton : it is highly probable that the Romans had a fortress on or near the same ground, as more than one third of the materials composing the present building consists of Roman brick, &c. ; and as the foundations, vaults, and superstructure are of immense dimensions, the Roman structure must have been prodigious : the form is quadrangular ; the sides measure 140 feet, and are flanked by a tower on each angle, the foundations of which are reported to be thirty feet thick : the vaults and passages under the first floor which have already been examined are surprising ; and as the principal descent to them has not yet been discovered, it is imagined that two thirds of the subterraneous dungeons and winding passages remain unexplored. Under the walls seen in the annexed view, sir Charles Lucas and sir George Lisle were shot to death by order of Fairfax, with cool and deliberate barbarity too commonly attendant on civil warfare. Our limits preclude a more particular description, but it may be observed, that the antiquary who has not inspected the ancient town of Colchester, has not reaped the full harvest of his pursuits ; and it may be added as a strong inducement to his making the visit, that he will be certain of receiving from the respectable host and lovely hostess of the Cups, every comfort arising from courteous behaviour, clean rooms, well-dressed viands, and good wine.



St. John's Abbey Gate, Colchester, Essex.

ST. JOHN'S ABBEY GATE, COLCHESTER,

ESSEX.

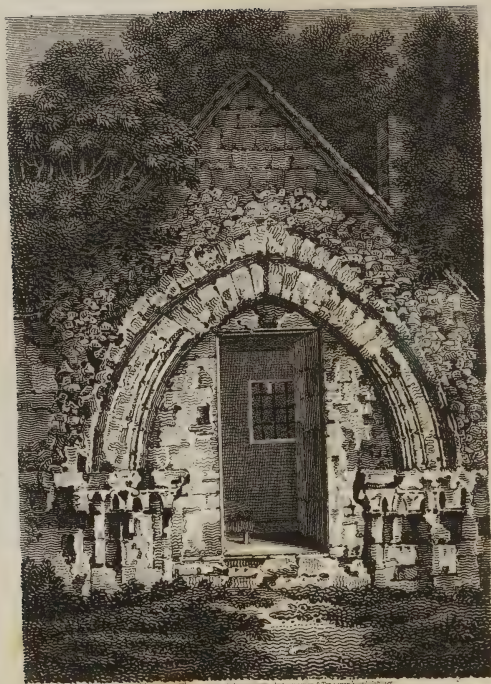
IN the parish of St. Giles's, on a considerable and pleasant eminence, southward of the town, is the site of a once famous Abbey; the walls that encompassed it (containing an area of about fourteen acres), and the Abbey gate, are all the buildings that remained in 1805, when the annexed view was taken. St. John's Abbey was founded by Eudo mentioned in the account of Colchester Castle, who after the death of the Conqueror was extremely useful to his successor William Rufus, and being governor of Colchester resolved to build a monastery there.

In 1096, he caused the ground to be prepared, the limits of the building to be determined, and materials to be procured, and was proceeding in the execution of his design, when he fell into disgrace with the reigning prince Henry I.; the work was therefore laid aside for some time, and was afterwards resumed under the direction of William, a nephew of Eudo, who with much assiduity and great expense completed the edifice, which was consecrated the 10th January 1104, with great solemnity and pomp, and at the same time liberally endowed by the founder and others, and dedicated to Christ and St. John the Baptist, for twenty monks of the Benedictine order. Hugh, a monk

ST. JOHN'S ABBEY GATE, COLCHESTER.

from the abbey of York, was chosen the first abbot, with great privileges and honours; he wore a mitre, and sat in the upper council of the realm. This Abbey was distinguished by peculiar privileges, having the same honour, liberty, and laws as the church of St. Peter at Westminster: it was chartered by Richard I. and had the right of sanctuary. At the dissolution it was valued at 523*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; but this sum, it is supposed, scarcely exceeded its annual value. The last abbot John Beche, was executed at Colchester the 1st December 1539, for denying the king's supremacy. Henry gave the Abbey to sir Thomas Dance for 21 years; Edward VI. granted it in 1574, in reversion, to Dudley earl of Warwick, from whom it descended to John Lucas, master of the requests, who converted it into a family residence, which was in possession of sir Charles Lucas, at the siege of Colchester, in 1648, when it was nearly demolished by the parliament troops, under the lord-general Fairfax.

The Gateway is flanked with four octagonal turrets, and consists of an arched portal and postern, over which is a large room; the workmanship is excellent, and the whole structure awfully impresses the mind with the ancient consequence and beauty of the once magnificent building to which it was the principal entrance.



Stratford Langton Rectory, Essex.

Published for the Author by W. Turner, 10, Strand, June 2, 1857.

STRATFORD LANGTON ABBEY,

ESSEX.

THE monastery of Stratford Langton or Langthorn, about one mile from Bow, in the parish of West Ham, situated in a low marshy ground, was founded in 1134, by William de Mountfitchet, and at the dissolution of religious houses was possessed of revenues to the annual amount of £600. The last abbot was William Huddleston, who had a yearly pension allowed him of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The founder gave to this Abbey the neighbouring church of Leyton (now Low Leyton) by the name of Ecclesia de Leya, which was afterwards appropriated to the monastery, and a vicarage ordained therein, of which the abbot and convent were patrons till the suppression. They were likewise possessed of the lordship or manor of the same parish. In the church of this Abbey, and not in that of the priory of St. Edward's, Bromley, as by some historians is affirmed, was buried John de Bohun, the great earl of Hereford and Essex.

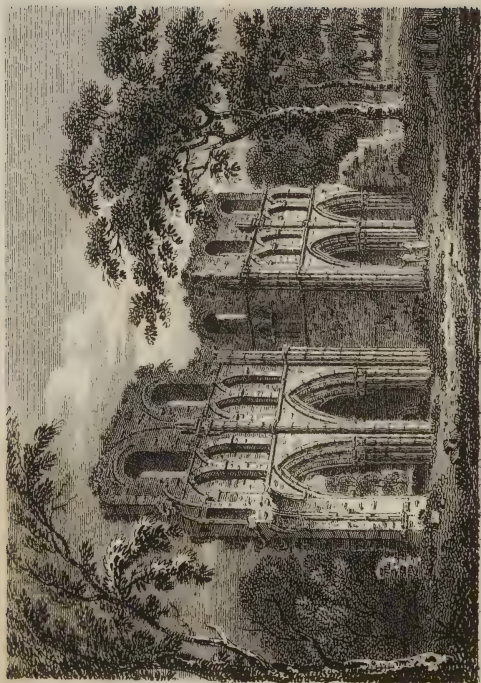
The only remains of this once extensive Abbey, are a greatly-mutilated gateway, standing across the road which leads to West Ham; several extensive fragments of the walls, and a very beautiful arch near the Adam and Eve public-house. This arch is the remnant most worthy of

STRATFORD LANGTON ABBEY.

notice, being preserved with much care, and undoubtedly a part of the original building; in all probability it formed part of the door-way or western entrance to the church. The pillars which support the arch are nearly half sunk in the raised earth; the arch itself now forms the front of a small room, used principally to lodge soldiers in when any are quartered at the adjoining house.

Several funeral relics have been at different periods discovered near this spot, particularly in the garden, which extends to the east of it, where a stone coffin was dug up in 1770; and at another time a carved gravestone, on which were once inscriptions in brass: this stone is now kept in the kitchen of the Adam and Eve. In the adjoining field, in 1792, several urns, three leaden coffins, an antique seal, and some old coins were dug up.

The Abbey mills, at a small distance from the ruins, still retain their uses and name, though none of their antiquity, the present buildings being modern.



Rood's Abbey, Yorkshire.

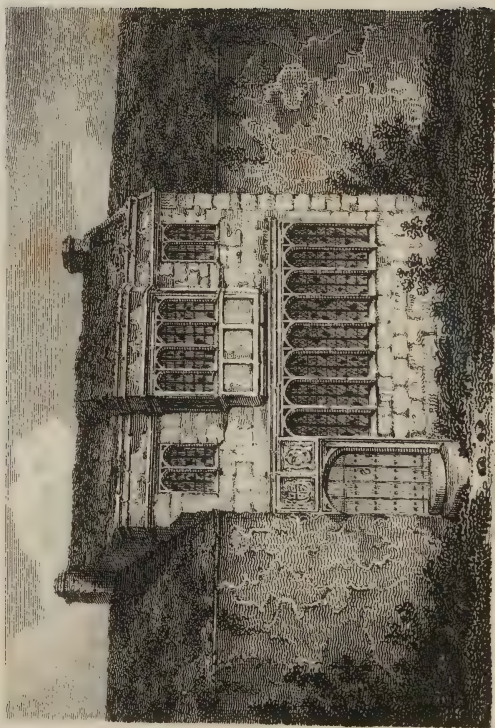
Engraved from the Original in the Year 1784, from a drawing by J. G. Smith.

ROCHE ABBEY,

YORKSHIRE.

ROCHE Abbey is near the town of Rotherham, in the deanery of Doncaster, and archdeaconry of the West Riding. It was founded by Richard de Builli and Richard Fitz Turgis, or de Winkerseslia, in the year 1147, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, for monks of the Cistercian order. John the son and heir of Richard de Builli confirmed to this house the gifts made by his father: besides these the Abbey received divers other benefactions, not only from the Builli family, but also from other persons, amongst whom were Matilda de Luvetot, widow of Giraldus de Furnival, Edmond Laley, constable of Chester, and William, the second earl Warren, which last granted them the tenth of the residue of the eels taken out of his fisheries Hof-field, Thorn, and Fislak, after the deduction of the full tithes, which were appropriated to the monks of Lewes. There were divers others who contributed to this monastery, whose donations, as well as all that had been given before, or that should be given in future, were confirmed by a bull of pope Urban III. dated 1186, which likewise exempted the abbot and monks from the payment of tithes for all lands in their own occupation.

At the time of the dissolution there were 17 monks,



West front of Glastonbury Abbey, Somersetshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. G. Clark, Bristol, & G. H. Colver, London.

GLASTONBURY ABBEY,

SOMERSETSHIRE.

GLASTONBURY Abbey, according to Camden, derives its origin from Joseph of Arimathea, the same who buried the body of Jesus Christ. Its ancient history is, however, involved in tales of monkish superstition, and though some truth may be conveyed by these visionary legends, historians differ much in their choice of materials: hence the discordancy which so generally prevails. This opinion of its origin is supported by a record preserved in Rymer's *Fœdera*, of one John Blome, of London, obtaining a license, in the reign of Edward III. dated Westminster, June 10, 1345, to go to the monastery of Glastonbury, and dig for the corpse of St. Joseph, according to a divine revelation which he reported he had on that subject. Most accounts agree that Joseph of Arimathea, with some adherents, having arrived in Britain, to preach the Christian faith, settled on a part of the island then under the regal government of Arviragus, who, though not converted himself, gave great encouragement to the endeavours of these holy men, and granted them lands on which they established their community, and enclosed themselves with wattles or hurdles. They afterwards erected a place of worship with the same rude materials: this church, if it deserves the

GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

name, was, according to the legend, consecrated by Christ himself, who dedicated it to the honour of his mother. The successors of Arviragus perceiving the good effects of Christianity on the manners of their subjects, confirmed and added to the immunities conferred by their predecessor. After the death of Joseph and his fraternity, every member of which, as some relate, lies interred here, Christianity began to decline, and was soon nearly forgotten.

It was revived again by king Lucius, who being desirous to obtain a knowledge of the tenets of Christianity, applied to pope Eleutherius for instruction, who sent to him two preachers, Phaganus and Diruvianus, who finding the chapel built by Joseph, obtained a grant of it from the king. Here they settled with twelve of their disciples, and continued their residence in a retired monastic way for many years; till in process of time the society came under the government of St. Patrick, the Irish apostle, who was their first abbot, and introduced among them a more exact discipline. St. Dunstan afterwards was the superior of this Abbey, and here it was that he took the devil by the nose, "wyth a payre of tongues of yren brenninge hote." This Abbey was liberally endowed by king Ina, who built the great church, likewise by Edward the Elder, Edred, Edgar, and other Saxon kings and nobles; at the conquest it was stripped of many of its possessions by William, who in the year 1083 made one Turstin, a Norman, abbot thereof. The Conqueror restored again many of its possessions, and confirmed them by his own grant.





View of the Chapel, Glastonbury, Somersetshire.

Engraved by J. Smith, del. & J. Smith, sculp.

GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

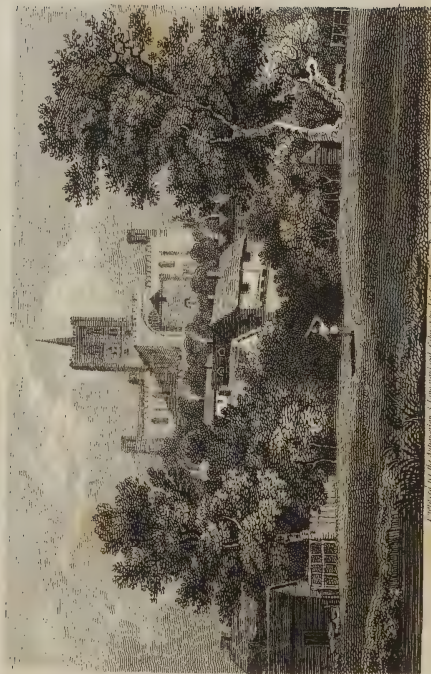
Between the years 1116 and 1120, the church was rebuilt by abbot Herelwinus, Turstin's successor. In 1184, the monastery was consumed by fire, after which Ralph Fitzstephens, chamberlain to Henry II. began and nearly completed a new church, and the offices of the house, which were perfected by the abbot Henry de Saliaco, in whose time the tomb of king Arthur was discovered in the cemetery. On the faith of several ancient songs or ballads, which recorded Arthur's being buried in this place, search was made, and about seven feet below the surface of the ground a stone was discovered, with a rude leaden crucifix attached to it, on which was a Latin inscription in barbarous characters, thus Englished: "Here lies buried the famous king Arthur in the Isle of Avalonia." About nine feet below this monumental stone was found a coffin, hollowed out of the solid oak, containing the bones of a human body, supposed to be that of king Arthur: these, by the care of the abbot, were translated into the church, and covered with a magnificent tomb. At the time of the suppression, Richard Whiting was abbot, a man of great piety and learning, venerable for his age and irreproachable life. The commissioners of Henry were not able to prevail with this abbot to surrender his monastery, and the king, who was not easily to be diverted from his purposes, soon procured his death. Henry never failed, in the accomplishment of his views, to wade through the most sanguinary means, if he judged them necessary to the attainment of his end; but these acts of barbarity were always masked under the forms

GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

of law and justice. It was pretended that Whiting had written a book against the king's divorce; he was ordered to London, and during his absence his cabinets were searched, and the offensive instrument discovered, probably by those who had introduced it for the purpose of colouring the king's intention: he was condemned for high treason, and dragged upon a hurdle to the top of the high hill which overlooks the monastery; there, in his monk's habit, he was hanged, afterwards quartered, his head set upon the Abbey gate, and his other parts sent to Bath, Wells, Ilchester, and Bridgwater.

The revenues belonging to the Abbey were valued at 3508*l.* 13*s.* 4*½d.* The site was granted by Edward VI. to Edward duke of Somerset, and afterwards by Elizabeth to sir Peter Carew.

In an adjacent orchard stands the decayed trunk of the famous hawthorn, so well known by the name of the Glastonbury thorn, and by its peculiar quality of blowing at Christmas. Though the tale of its displaying its bloom in particular on old Christmas day is now justly derided, yet it is the natural property of the tree to bloom about that time and most of the winter; and though curious in this country, it is said to be common in the Levant and Asia Minor.



Engraved for the Proprietors of the "Illustrated Catalogue of the Buildings of the Kingdom."

St. Albans Abbey Church, Hertfordshire.

Published by the Proprietors of the "Illustrated Catalogue."

ST. ALBAN'S,

HERTFORDSHIRE.

ST. ALBAN'S is a considerable borough town distant twenty-one miles from the metropolis. It was first incorporated by a charter of Edward VI. but the forms of the original grant have been at different periods in many respects altered. The government is now vested in a mayor, twelve aldermen, twenty-four assistant burgesses, a high steward, recorder, town-clerk, coroner, &c. The first returns to parliament were made in the thirty-fifth of Edward I. The representation was afterwards interrupted till the reign of Edward VI.; since which the returns have been regular. Considerable improvements have been made at St. Alban's within the last twenty years; among which is a new road through the south-east part of the town, by which some abrupt and dangerous turnings have been avoided; and by an act of parliament passed in 1804 many of the streets have been paved and lighted. A great influx of business is occasioned by the almost continual passage of travellers through the town; and employment is afforded to the poorer inhabitants by the establishment of two breweries, a cotton-manufactory, and a silk-mill: the last is on an improved construction, and promises to be very successful. Here are a town-hall, several free-schools, a market-house,

ST. ALBAN'S.

and a market-cross. The cross is supposed to stand upon the exact spot where Edward I. had built one of those rich and elegant crosses in memory of his beloved spouse Eleanor. St. Alban's is particularly remarkable for its venerable abbey-church; an account of which, with several views, will be given in a subsequent number.

The country in its vicinity presents a delightful scene, being richly wooded and enlivened by a great number of handsome residences, besides many seats of the nobility and gentry, among which is Holywell House, the residence of the dowager-countess Spencer.

Verulam, from which St. Alban's derives its origin, was, according to Roman historians, of greater antiquity than even London itself. Under the Roman dominion it acquired the dignity of a free city. This honour was conferred on account of the assistance it afforded to the Roman arms: which attachment drew upon it the resentment of queen Boadicea, who, with a large army of Britons, sacked the city and slaughtered most of the inhabitants.

A few fragments of the ancient walls are still to be seen. A comprehensive view of its primitive splendour may be found in Spenser's Ruins of Time:

High towers, fair temples, goodly theatres,
Strong walls, rich porches, princely palaces,
Large streets, brave houses, sacred sepulchres,
Sure gates, sweet gardens, stately galleries,
Wrought with fair pillars and fine imageries;
All those (O pity!) now are turn'd to dust,
And overgrown with black oblivion's rust.



Lancaster Priory, Cumberland.

Published by J. G. Heath, 10, St. Martin's Lane, London, W. 1850.

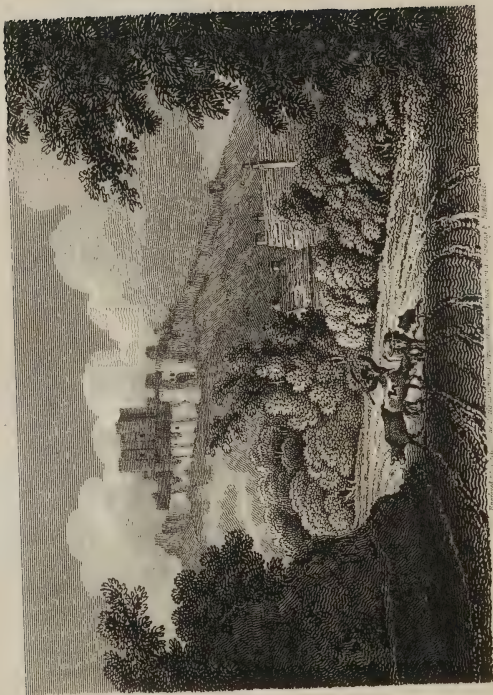
LANERCOST PRIORY,

CUMBERLAND.

THIS Priory was founded for Augustine canons in the year 1169 by Robert de Vallibus, lord of Gisland, who endowed it with all the land lying between the Roman wall and Irthing and between Burgh and Poltross. The possessions of the canons increased by various benefactions, and charters of confirmation were granted to them by Henry II. and Edward I.; the last of whom was detained at this convent by sickness during one of his expeditions to Scotland. At the dissolution the revenues were estimated by Speed at 79*l.* 19*s.* per annum. The site and demesne lands of the Priory were granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Dacre, esq. of Lanercost, and his heirs male, in "consideration of his true and faithful services." This gentleman was afterwards knighted; and by Edward VI. had other estates belonging to this Priory granted to him, his heirs and assigns. The male issue of sir Thomas failing, the site and demesne lands reverted to the crown, and are held on lease by the present earl of Carlisle. Part of the Priory buildings are now used as a farm-house, and some portion of the cemetery has been converted into gardens. The church was built in the conventual form, with a low tower embrasured. The portal at the western entrance consists

LANERCOST PRIORY.

of numerous mouldings supported by pilasters, with plain bases and capitals. Over the arch is a finely sculptured figure of St. Mary Magdalen, within a beautiful canopy, to whom the church was dedicated. Round the whole upper compartment of the building runs a colonnade of pointed arches supported on single pillars, which has a most elegant appearance. The western part of this edifice has been fitted up for the parochial church of Lanercost. The transepts are complete ruins, containing remains of various tombs of the Howard and Dacre families, now mouldering to dust; indeed, so little attention has been paid to this depository of departed greatness, that the body of lord William Dacre was a few years back disinterred, and the leaden coffin in which it had been buried stolen!!!



Downy Castle, N. H.

Engraved by J. G. Thompson

DOVER CASTLE,

KENT.

It is now generally believed, that the ancient Britons had a place of defence on Dover cliffs before the invasion of the Romans, notwithstanding historians attribute the foundation of the Castle to the latter ; yet the natural strength of the situation must have rendered it a very obvious post for defence to the former ; and its contiguity to an enemy's shore must have pointed it out as very necessary to be defended. That the Romans occupied the cliffs, and greatly enlarged and improved the fortifications, there is no doubt ; as many remains of Roman erections are yet distinguishable : particularly part of a pharos or light-house, within an advanced circular work in the southern division of the Castle, which is built partly with Roman tiles intermixed with flint, its outward form octagonal but internally square, and at an earlier period considerably higher than at present. Near it are the remains of an ancient church, in which is still to be discerned Roman workmanship. The ancient parts of this Castle occupy an area of about six acres, in the midst of which stands pre-eminently conspicuous the keep or citadel. The other buildings of the Castle are very extensive, and erected at different times. Within the outer walls are included about thirty-five acres of ground : nearly

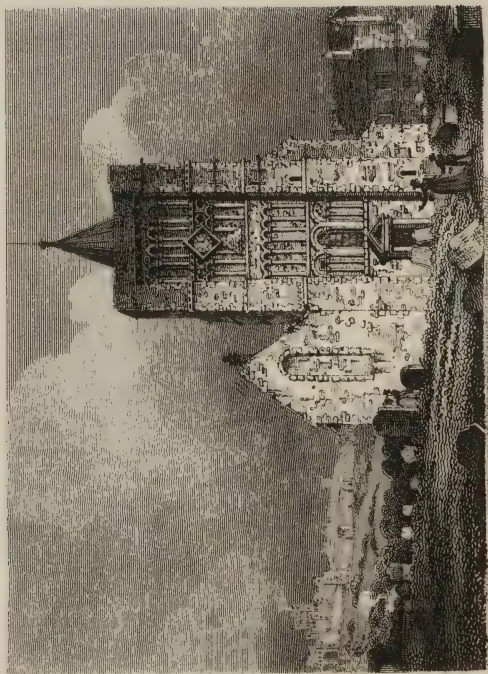
DOVER CASTLE.

the whole of it covered with erections, to describe, or even to name all which, within our limits is impossible. They comprehend a great variety of fortification adapted for defence in ancient and modern warfare, and are now garrisoned by a large force. All the parts of the works are connected with each other by subterranean passages and covered ways cut through the solid rock. The hills opposite to the Castle have also been fortified, and every other means employed to render the works impregnable.

Dover's white cliffs have been celebrated from the earliest period of our annals, their magnitude and grandeur exciting the admiration of all visitors. The views from the north turret of the Castle are unparalleled for beauty and extent. The whole breadth of the Channel is distinctly to be seen, together with a considerable extent of the coast of France, including Dunkirk, Calais, and the hills between Calais and Boulogne. On the English side, the town and singularly situated harbour of Dover strike the eye, with the North Foreland light-house, the towns of Ramsgate and Sandwich, Richborough castle, Reculver and Minster churches, intermingled with a vast extent of highly cultivated land. The interest of this scene is greatly heightened by the vicinity of the sea, though so far below, that

—the murmuring surge

That on the unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard so high.



St. Mary's Church, Dover, Kent.

Engraved for the Proprietors by W. G. Smith, London, 1847.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, DOVER,

KENT.

St. Mary's Church is traditionally reported to have been built by the prior and convent of St. Martin's, formerly of this town, about the year 1216, and stands near the market-place. The living was in the gift of the king in the reign of John, but in the eighth year of Richard II. anno 1384, it was become appropriated to the abbot of Pontiniac. At a later period, this appropriation, as well as the advowson of the Church, came into the possession of the master and brethren of the hospital of the Maison Dieu, who supplied a priest to officiate in the Church daily for the benefit of the parish. In this state it continued till the suppression of the hospital in the thirty-sixth year of Henry VIII. when it came into the possession of the crown. In a short time, the king, at the humble entreaty of the parishioners, gave them this Church with the cemetery adjoining to it, to be used by them as a parochial church; since which time the patronage of it has been continued in the inhabitants of this parish: every parishioner paying scot and lot having a vote in the choice of the minister, whose maintenance depends upon them. The curacy is at present fixed at £80 per annum, besides a good house for the curate to reside in. This parish contains nearly five-sixths

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, DOVER.

of the whole town, and a far greater proportion of the inhabitants.

The Church of St. Mary is a most curious specimen of the ancient architecture of this country. Its date has never been fixed with any degree of certainty by historians or antiquaries. The most probable conjecture is, that the greater part of it was built soon after the Conquest; some parts of it convey an idea of greater antiquity than that time, particularly the western extremity of the nave. The Church is large, consisting of three aisles, a high and a south chancel. The interior is about one hundred and thirty feet long by sixty feet wide, and completely filled with pews. The western extremity of the nave, as before observed, appears the most ancient: the pillars are of great thickness considering their height, and the arches arising from them semicircular. Immediately beyond them, on each side, is an immense elliptical arch, supported by pillars of large dimensions. The arches of the chancel are pointed and irregular. The exterior of the tower at the west end is a beautiful specimen of the early Norman architecture, and in good preservation. It contains eight bells, and from it arises a small steeple of a more modern date. Within the Church is an epitaph of no great merit on Churchill the poet, though he was not buried here.



Coninsburgh Castle, from the Village.

Published for the Proprietors by W. H. B. 1847.

CONINSBURGH CASTLE,

YORKSHIRE.

THIS Castle, the keep of which is of Saxon origin, stands embosomed high in trees near a town of the same name, and at a short distance from the river Dun in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in the wapentake of Strasford. The town of Coninsburgh was by the ancient Britons called *Caer Conan*; that is, the city of a king, or the royal city. It was famous for the defeat of the Saxons by Aurelius Ambrosius, in the year 489, when Hengist their leader was taken prisoner, and, according to Matthew of Westminster, beheaded. The Saxons called this town *Coning Byrgh*, from whence its present name *Coninsburgh*. The Castle is of undoubted antiquity, and supposed to have been built by the Saxons, according to tradition by Hengist. It afterwards belonged to Harold, but whether in his own private right, or as king of England, is at this time uncertain. The Conqueror gave it with all its privileges to William de Warren, who re-edified it, and in his family it continued till the reign of king Edward III.; when John earl Warren settled it with other lands upon his mistress Maud de Nereford for life; and after her decease upon John de Nereford and his heirs male, or in default of such heirs on Thomas de Nereford and his issue male; which John

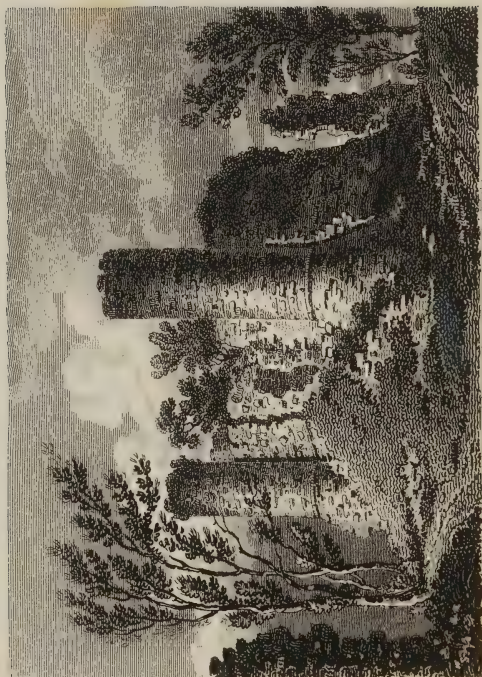
CONINSBURGH CASTLE.

and Thomas were his natural sons by the above-named Maud. Edmund de Langley earl of Cambridge died seised of it in the second year of Henry IV. leaving it to his son Edward, then earl of Rutland, but afterwards duke of York; who died possessed of this lordship by the name of the Castle and manor of Coninsburgh: leaving no issue, his estates devolved to Richard his nephew, son of Richard earl of Cambridge his younger brother; from him it came to the crown, probably through Edward IV. where it continued for several reigns, till James II. granted it to the lord Dover. It became afterwards the property of Edward Cook, esq. and now belongs to the duke of Leeds.

The annexed description of the present state of these most venerable ruins is extracted from a letter addressed to the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine for March 1801, by a gentleman who, in company with a friend, appears to have bestowed considerable pains in the investigation of this subject.

“ The principal remains of this Castle consist of nearly the whole circle of outward wall, eight rounders by which it was strengthened, and here and there the foundation of the inner walls, with the strong tower, or keep, almost entire, though more than 1300 years since it was erected. The Castle is of an irregular but rather oval form, and measures at the foot on the outside seven hundred feet in circumference, surrounded by a fosse still forty feet deep from the foot of the walls, full of tall ash and elm trees.

“ The entrance was on the north side by a drawbridge,



Remains of Coninsburgh Castle, Yorkshire.

Published by the Author, 1840.

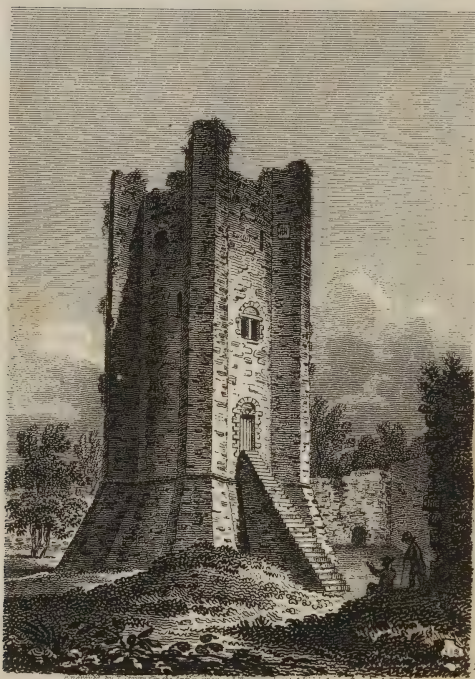
CONINSBURGH CASTLE.

the masonry whereof still remains ; but now the fosse is here entirely filled with rubbish, forming a highway across. A covered way, ten feet wide, was formed by two walls brought to the edge of the drawbridge ; that on the left is thirty feet long, and joins one of the rounders ; the other winds to the right for one hundred feet, where this covered way opens into the court or Castle yard, and then runs on as a main wall to the keep. Where the covered way terminates are the remains of a portal ; its architecture and fragments of steps pronounce it to have been the entrance to some buildings, the ruins and foundation of which appear contiguous to it, and to the whole of the north and east wall, which were probably for the purposes of lodging the officers and servants of the governor or proprietor of the Castle, for store-houses, and other necessary offices. On each side of the tower there are steps reaching to the top of the walls. Through the bottom of the wall is a break, which, from the symmetry of a remaining stone, perhaps was a loophole or sally-port ; it must, however, have been but small, being in its present ruined state only six feet square. The greater part of the south-west wall is sunk with two of the four rounders by which it was strengthened ; and, from its reclining posture, it is conjectured it was undermined : one of the rounders particularly is sunk so low, that it is overgrown by the grass which surrounded it."

" The keep is a noble round tower strengthened by six large square buttresses running from the bottom to the top, at equal distances ; eighteen feet from the

CONINSBURGH CASTLE.

ground, both the tower and buttresses expand, sloping gradually to the width of four feet, so as to give greater strength to the base. The buttresses are not an exact square, but lessen gradually as they project from the tower. This tower is at the south-east end of the Castle, two-thirds of it being within the walls which lean against it; the rest is itself an outward wall. The door of entrance fronts the south-west, and is twenty-four feet from the ground, ascended to by a flight of thirty-two steps about five feet broad, the masonry of which is different from that of the tower; wherefore Pennant concludes there was formerly a drawbridge from some wall to this entrance; but these steps are a more modern work than the tower, the rest of the Castle is also; because the remaining ruins and steps are evidently the same work, both, indeed, different from the tower, which is highly finished; the stones being much larger, and more closely and regularly arranged than those of the surrounding ruins. We would not pretend to differ with a man of Pennant's fame, but that it is clear he made a very superficial survey of the place; he states only four rounders, and eight are visible. The present wall opposite the door is at too great a distance for any kind of drawbridge from it, and no appearance or likelihood of any intermediate wall, or any holes, or place about the door, necessary for the fastenings, &c. requisite for a drawbridge; in the inside are recesses for massy bars; but it is observable, that neither machicolations, or portcullis, nor the mode of securing loopholes, seem to have been known by those



Engraved by J. S. Groom for the Antiquarian and Topographical View of Great Britain, from a drawing by J. S. Groom.

Keep of Coninsburgh Castle, Yorkshire.

Published for the Proprietors, at W. & A. Wood, in the Strand.

CONINSBURGH CASTLE.

who built this tower. On a level with this door is a floor on which we enter through the wall, which here is fifteen feet thick, and at each buttress twenty-three feet; it seems to have been but one apartment, is circular (as is also the whole inside of the tower), and twenty-two feet in diameter; the wall quite plain, and without any aperture whatever except the entrance. In the centre of the floor is a round hole resembling the mouth of a well; it is an entrance to a lower apartment of the same dimensions with that which we are now speaking of. Here again Pennant is in an error, when he says this dungeon is of a *vast* depth, and at the bottom a draw-well; for it has, time out of mind with the oldest inhabitant of the village, been so full of rubbish by the falling in of the upper floors and top of the tower, as to be but eight feet deep, nor is there any tradition of a well; but tradition says, from its bottom was a subterraneous passage out of the Castle. There have been two other floors, the first obtained by a flight of twenty-five stone stairs from the entrance passage, lighted by two loop-holes. At this room the wall is thirteen feet and a half thick, the floor entirely fallen away; the fire-place is extremely noble, ornamented by a triple pillar on each side, with carved capitals, supporting a chimney-piece twelve feet long, now naturally ornamented with a profusion of the plant pellitory. Opposite is a large arched window, ascended to by three bold steps; it has a stone seat sixteen inches high on all three sides; near the fire-place is a niche in the wall with a trough, perhaps for the purposes of ablution.

CONINGSBURGH CASTLE.

tion; in another place is a door to a closet. Opposite the entrance is a staircase door to the apartment above, ascended to by thirty-four steps and the light of two loop-holes. This room has a fire-place supported by pillars, though not so grand as the former; also, a niche and trough in the wall, the niche differing from that below by being arched in the resemblance of a crown; also an arched window with steps and stone seats; the wall here only twelve feet thick."

"Those who visit the top of this tower are obliged to walk half round it from one staircase door to another, on a ledge which formerly supported the floor, scarcely nine inches broad, covered with weeds, and always moist and slippery; by the assistance of nails driven in the wall to hold by, it is not, however, so extremely dangerous to walk round the ledge of the first apartment; but at the second ledge, forty feet above the floor, in the middle of which the dark dungeon at that height is conspicuously dreadful, it is almost impracticable for grown people, and not many, perhaps, have ventured farther than the top of the second staircase. An enthusiastical love of antique curiosities, however, emboldened me to attempt it, followed by a friend, and highly gratified we were on gaining a door opposite the fire-place; here we found a small room decorated in the Gothic manner. It is of an hexagonal form, and contained in the wall and one of the buttresses, in length twelve feet, breadth at each end six feet, and between the two middle pillars eight feet; it is



Interior of the Keep. Corningburgh Castle, Berkshire.

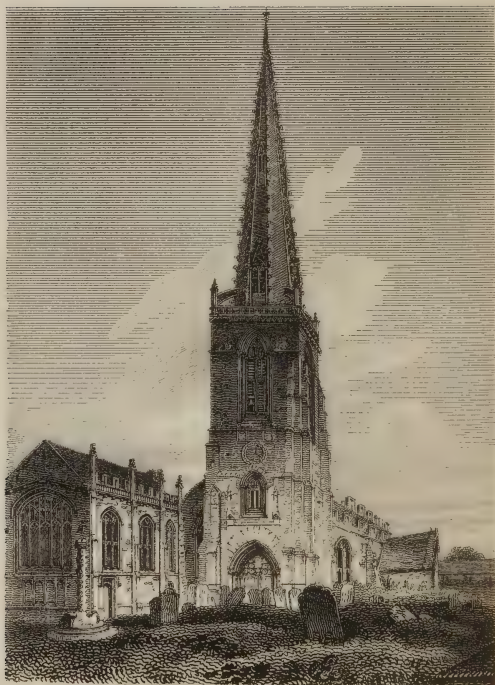
Engraved by J. Smith, from a drawing by W. P. Wood, Esq.

CONINSBURGH CASTLE.

arched, and ornamented with two cross arches supported on six pillars, one at each angle; on the two middle ones rests also a fifth arch, curiously carved, rendering the space more uniform. In the centre of each cross arch is a circular key-stone, but not both alike. Opposite the door is a large loophole, height six feet; the outside is but six inches wide, the inside thirty inches, the wall five feet thick; the triangular pieces on the arch surrounding it have been ornamented with various carvings, now much defaced. Against the wall under this window appears to have been some fixture. A circular aperture pierces each side of the buttress, thirty inches diameter on the inside, diminishing outwards to about twenty inches; the outward stone forms a quatrefoil; round the outside of each are eleven balls at regular distances. In this room are two niches opposite each other, about a foot and a half square, the top cut in the resemblance of a crown; one of them has a circle of small squares resembling diamonds round it, probably the addition of a later date; no trough or cavity in the bottom of either, but a small hole penetrates downwards in the wall at the back of each. The certain antiquity of this chamber, and the idea that here, perhaps, our war-like ancestors had offered up their prayers, or buckled on their armour, or taken their repose, filled us with a pleasing awe and veneration, that was almost heightened to superstition by a charming sound, like an Æolian harp, which we both distinctly heard at several intervals, unable to conjecture how it was occasioned. On the left of the entrance

CONINSBURGH CASTLE.

is a door to a small closet in the wall six feet square, seven feet high, quite plain except a niche, neither trough nor hole ; the floor on a level with the former. Encouraged by this reward of our boldness, we proceeded on the narrowest and most dangerous part of the lodge to the next staircase door ; on the left of which is a winding passage to a sink : the loophole by which it was lighted is broken away, perhaps, by cannon, being towards a commanding hill ; many other fractures appearing only on this side of the tower, give some weight to this conjecture. Twenty-five stone stairs carry us to the present top of the tower : the buttresses rise several feet higher ; on one of them appear steps, in three others is a large arched alcove ; in a fifth is a round place exactly resembling an oven, five or six feet in diameter and height, the mouth two feet square ; it is on a level with the passage, which seems to have run round the tower. Projecting stones for supporting a floor still appear ; the wall ten feet and a half thick, diminishing eighteen inches at every floor. We here discovered from whence proceeded the sweet sounds heard in the Gothic chamber. The height of the three rooms is fifty-two feet. The remains of each buttress is eighty-six feet high, the main tower eight feet less. The mortar consists of lime, sand, small shells, and charcoal."



S.W. View of Higham Ferrers Church.

Engraved for the Proprietors by W. Clark, 38, St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

HIGHAM-FERRERS,

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

HIGHAM-FERRERS stands on a rocky, elevated ground. The lordship extends from east to west about three miles, and from north to south rather less than two. At the distance of about half a mile from the town, on the north-east side, flows the river Nyne, which receives a large tribute of water from the springs abounding in the neighbourhood.

The elevated situation of Higham-Ferrers affords a delightful prospect over the meadows, intersected by the river, beyond which is the beautiful village of Irthlingborough. The village church (of which our First Volume contains a Print) presents itself pre-eminently from among the trees, and a rising woodland gives a pleasing termination to the view. Higham-Ferrers, which was a borough by prescription, was first chartered by Philip and Mary, again by James I. and twice by Charles II. The corporation consists of a mayor, seven aldermen, and thirteen capital burgesses. The aldermen are chosen from the burgesses, and the mayor from the aldermen. The preamble to the charter of Philip and Mary states, among others, the following reasons for the grant, viz. "That the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough

HIGHAM-FERRERS.

of Higham-Ferrers, parcel of the dutchy of Lancaster, in the county of Northampton, have from the most ancient times been, with many liberties, privileges, and jurisdictions by their noble progenitors, by their letters patent, endowed, adorned, and honoured, and which they have used and enjoyed from time whereof, the memory does not remain, that the letters patent, partly for want of safe keeping, partly through some evil accident, have perished. That they being certified of the fidelity and service of the said subjects, not only by report, but of their own certain knowledge, especially in the rebellion of John duke of Northumberland, will, and do grant that Higham-Ferrers be a free borough corporate for ever." The mayor for the time being is the proprietor of a manor named Borough-hold, extending from Stump Cross north to Spittle Cross south. He holds a court once in three weeks to determine actions under £11, and a court leet before the expiration of his office. The right of voting for members of parliament is vested in every housekeeper who receives no alms; but here, as in many other places, the freedom of election is completely shackled, and each vote is considered as part of the patrimonial estate: but though every vestige of freedom is thus lost, the ancient customs of a town corporate are continued. The mace is carried in state to the church by the mayor's bailiff, followed by the mayor and body corporate, on the following days:—the Sunday after the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, the Sunday immediately before the 29th of October and again on



Engraved by J. G. Smith, from a drawing by J. G. Smith.

Chapel of the Poor-house, Higham Ferrers.

Published for the Proprietors by W. G. Smith, Bath. Printed by J. G. Smith.

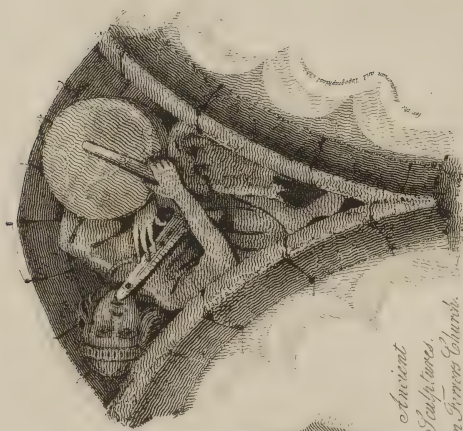
HIGHAM-FERRERS.

the Sunday following, attended by the mayor and mayor elect. On the day of choosing the mayor there is also a grand procession, preceded by the mace-bearer, to the town-hall; and after spending the day in conviviality, and partaking of such cheer as corporations generally afford, the new mayor is lighted with torches in procession to his house.

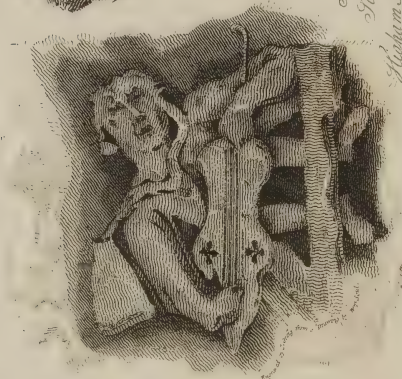
By the Survey made in the time of the Conqueror, William Peverel was found to hold Hecham, or Higham, of the king: the whole manor, with its members and appendages, when given to him, was rated at £10, but at the Survey at £18. William Peverel, son of the before named, together with his successor, flying the kingdom, Henry II. seized his possessions for the use of the crown. In the first year of king John, William Ferrers, earl of Derby, who was heir to the lands of Peverel in right of his great grandmother, obtained this lordship, with the hundred and park of Higham, for himself and his heirs, by the service of one knight's fee. In the thirty-second year of Henry III. William de Ferrers obtained licence of free warren for himself and heirs in his manor of Higham. Upon the attainder of Robert earl of Ferrers, in the fiftieth year of Henry III. this lordship, with his other possessions, was granted to Edmund, the king's youngest son, who was created earl of Lancaster, and died in the twenty-fourth year of Edward I. After his decease the manor was valued, and among its appendages were reckoned the profits of a market held

HIGHAM-FERRERS.

every Saturday, and of a fair yearly on St. Botolph's day. Thomas, successor to Edmund earl of Lancaster, obtained liberty for a fair to be held here yearly on the eve of St. Michael, and the two following days. This earl entered into a confederacy with the earls of Warwick, Pembroke, and many others, against Piers de Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II. and, in consequence of his quality and peculiar merit, was chosen general of a large army, which was levied against the king and this imperious minion. That monarch, as if nothing was likely to disturb his pleasures, amused himself at York with Gaveston till almost the whole kingdom was in arms against his authority; at length, roused from his supineness, he began to adopt measures for the safety of himself and his favourite; but they were not only too late, but ill concerted; and after retreating from place to place, Gaveston found himself under the necessity of surrendering his person upon a precarious capitulation. On obtaining their prisoner there was much dissention among the barons with regard to his disposal; but the earl of Pembroke contending that he had pledged his honour to conduct him to the king upon certain conditions, the barons at length reluctantly consented. Pembroke intended to convey his prisoner to Wallingford Castle, where the king was to come and speak with him, and taking the road toward Oxfordshire he came to Dodington, where he left Gaveston under a guard, and lodged himself in a neighbouring castle. This precaution was not of a nature which implied much



Sturiant
Scalpers.
Hingham Friends Church.



Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Gould, Bond Street, Aug. 2, 1847.

HIGHAM-FERRERS.

suspicion; for the king having no troops in the neighbourhood, he little expected an interruption from his confederates; but the earl of Warwick, who was decidedly against the interview with the king, being informed how matters stood, came in the night where Gaveston lay under guard, took him away by force, and brought him to Warwick; and on the morrow he, with others of the violent party, having tried him in a hasty manner, beheaded him. This action, in the contrivance of which the earl of Lancaster was implicated in the king's opinion, drew upon him that deep resentment from Edward which terminated in his ruin; and though he received in form a general pardon, still his jealousy of the king's designs against his person kept him at a distance from the court, and he was looked to as an instrument ever ready to aid the motions of disaffection and revolt. He afterwards confederated against the Spencers for the purpose of bringing them to justice; but failing in his endeavours, he retreated to Pontefract Castle, from whence escaping, he was made prisoner by the king's troops at Boroughbridge, after a short skirmish, and again conveyed to Pontefract Castle, at which place the king and both the Spencers were. On the third day after his captivity he was brought to judgment, condemned, and beheaded. His lands, by this proceeding, reverting to the crown, the manor and castle of Higham-Ferrers were given to Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, Mary his wife, and their heirs. Thomas, the be-

HIGHAM-FERRERS.

fore-named earl of Lancaster, having no children, Henry, his younger brother, became his heir, and, notwithstanding the attainder of his brother, he obtained livery of his lands, with the title and honour of earl of Leicester, and other favours from the king; but after the death of the elder Spencer, who was hanged at the age of ninety years, the queen, revolting from her husband, assumed the regal power, and detached Henry of Lancaster in quest of the king, who had retired into Wales: here he was soon discovered and taken prisoner, with Spencer the younger, and others attending upon his person. In the parliament assembled in the first year of Edward III. Henry obtained an act for reversing the attainder of his brother Thomas, and by virtue of it repossessed the earldoms of Lancaster and Leicester, with all his lands and lordships, which had been forfeited to the crown; at the same time Mary de St. Paul, relict of Aymér de Valence, earl of Pembroke, relinquished her pretensions to the castle and manor of Higham-Ferrers. This lordship was afterwards possessed by John of Gaunt, earl of Richmond, fourth son of Edward III. in right of Blanche his wife, daughter to the above-named Henry, who, in the early part of this reign, was created duke of Lancaster. John of Gaunt died in the twenty-second year of Richard II. leaving Henry of Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV. his successor. The manor, as part of the duchy of Lancaster, falling to the crown, was settled, with the castle and hundred, upon the archbishop of Canterbury,



Ancient Sculptures, Rygham Torsers Church.

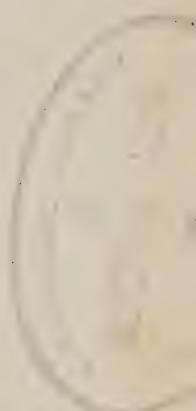
HIGHAM-FERRERS.

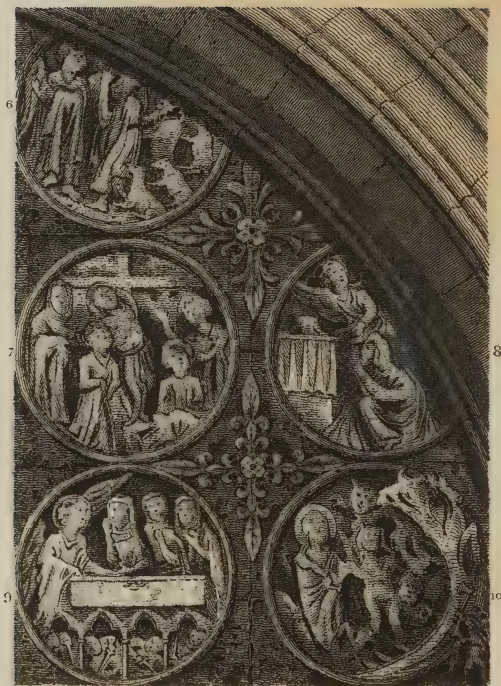
the bishop of Durham, and others. In the seventh year of Edward VI. they were given to William earl of Worcester; and returning again to the crown, Charles II. granted the manor to Catharine, the queen dowager, with reversion after her decease to Lewis earl of Feversham, of whom it was purchased by Thomas Wentworth, esq. It is now in the possession of earl Fitzwilliam. The castle, of which nothing remains, is supposed to have been built soon after the Ferrers' family became possessed of the lordship; it was situated near the church northward. The ground on which it stood is divided by a moat from east to west, the southern division containing about two acres, the northern four.

The Church of Higham-Ferrers, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, consists of a south aisle, one leading to the chancel, and two north aisles; they are separated from the chancel by screens of good workmanship, and have been ceiled with oak, of which there is now some remains, sculptured with roses and otherwise ornamented. On each side of the chancel were ten stalls, many of them now in a decayed condition; under the seats of them various devices are carved—the first on the right contains the head of archbishop Chicheley, the opposite one exhibits an angel holding a shield, with the arms of Chicheley and the see of Canterbury. In a window on the south side of the chancel are the arms of France and England quarterly, in stained glass, and in another the arms of Canterbury and Chicheley. The church and chancel

HIGHAM-FERRERS.

are in length one hundred and nineteen feet, and in breadth fifty-nine feet. The western aspect of this church is worthy of particular notice, from the great display of ornamental workmanship which it contains. The entrance is by two small doors flatly arched within a shallow porch; these doors are bordered by a number of figures in various attitudes, many of them much decayed: on the left side, within the porch, is the figure of a musician with his instrument, which is of the guitar kind, in his hand, a wallet over his shoulder, and his feet ludicrously placed in the stocks. Immediately above the doors are ten circles, in which are represented the following subjects from the History of Our Saviour:—1. The Salutation of Mary and Elizabeth. 2. The Angel appearing to Zacharias. 3. The Wise Men with their Offerings. 4. Christ teaching in the Temple. 5. The Baptism of Christ. 6. The Angels appearing to the Shepherds. 7. The Crucifixion. 8. The Salutation of the Blessed Virgin. 9. The Disciples at the Sepulchre. 10. The Descent into Hell. These subjects, as well as the other decorations, have formerly been emblazoned in a curious manner,—The outer arch of the porch is handsomely moulded and supported by elegant columns, with capitals richly pierced. About the year 1630 the spire with part of the tower fell to the ground, and were rebuilt by benefactions, to which archbishop Laud was a contributor. The present tower, from the ground to the battlements, is seventy-one feet, and from the battlements to the top of the spire ninety feet. The





Ancient Sculptures, Higham Ferrers Church

Engraved for the Proprietors by W. Thacker, Strand Street, London.

HIGHAM-FERRERS.

tower is in some parts exquisitely ornamented; near the belfry windows are placed some finely-sculptured heads, probably relics of the old tower. On the north side of the tower, in the upper compartment of a window, is a figure with a pipe and tabor, apparently dancing to his own music. The spire is hexagonal, with crotchets at the angles.

In the churchyard is a handsome cross standing upon a large stone, the corners of which are hollowed away in the form of seats; its basement consists of four circular steps; the whole measures eleven feet from the ground; the shaft, exclusive of the head-stone, is six feet in length. On the side of the circle near the footpath the steps have been removed, which presents a gap to the foundation of the cross, and though a few shillings in its present state would, if properly applied, secure its standing for centuries to come, it is much to be feared that it will soon meet the fate of many of its kind, and being tumbled from its base, its curious form, in the production of which much labour and skill have been employed, will probably be shivered to pieces, and afterwards pounded to dust upon the roads.

In the last year of Henry V. Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury, who was born at Higham-Ferrers, and lies interred within the church, founded a college here, which he well endowed; for eight secular canons, of whom one was master, four clerks, one of whom was grammar-master, another music-master, and six choristers. By a Survey of the possessions of this college in the reign

HIGHAM-FERRERS.

of Henry VIII. the revenues were valued at £204:5:6 yearly : it was surrendered to the crown by Robert Goldson, who was then master, and the rest of the fraternity, in the thirty-fourth year of Henry's reign. In the same year the greater part of the lands were granted to Robert Dacres, subject to the yearly payment of £10 to a superior and £8 to an inferior chaplain, £10 to a schoolmaster, besides certain other payments. In the sixth year of Elizabeth the college itself was given to John Smith and Richard Duffield. The appointment of the chaplains as well as the schoolmaster belongs to the corporation.

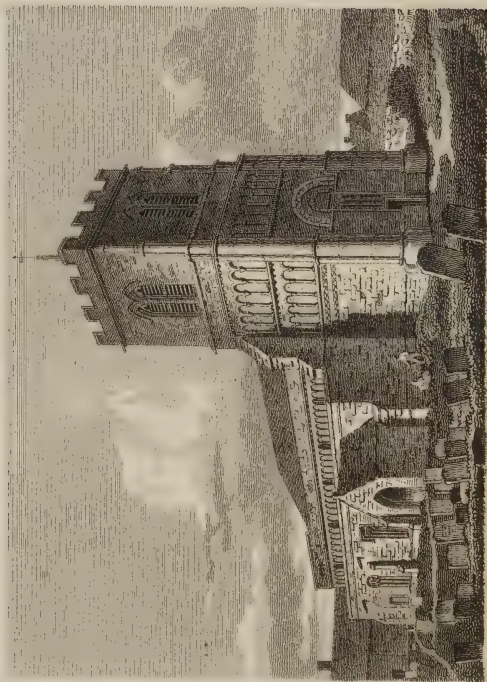
Of the college little remains, and the lapse of a few years will perhaps find it entirely demolished : it is now in the possession of the steward of earl Fitzwilliam, who, with more than Gothic barbarism, is laying it waste, and building barns and stables on its site, and with its materials. It was originally built in a quadrangular form, with two wings projecting westward ; the entrance on the southern side is now the most perfect of its remains.

In the print annexed of Higham-Ferrers' Church is seen the school standing near its north-west corner ; it was likewise built by archbishop Chicheley, and still remains in an almost perfect state : it is of stone, with embattlements of open work round the top ; on each side are four buttresses headed by elegant pinnacles, the upper parts of which are broken off : on each side are three windows, and one larger window at each end ; the windows on the north side are filled up, likewise that at the

HIGHAM-FERRERS.

tiuary at the enormous advance of £25. On each side of the east window is a niche, and on the south side in a small cavity is a bason, probably for the reception of holy water.

Twelve of the oldest and most deserving men of the town are still continued as beadsmen. Thus the ancient charity of the archbishop, in this particular, is still continued by the corporation, though from the alteration of times and circumstances it is now become a very ineffectual relief.



St. Peter's Church, Northampton.

Designed for the Proprietors by J. H. Clark, Esq. Drawn by J. G. Carter.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,

NORTHAMPTON.

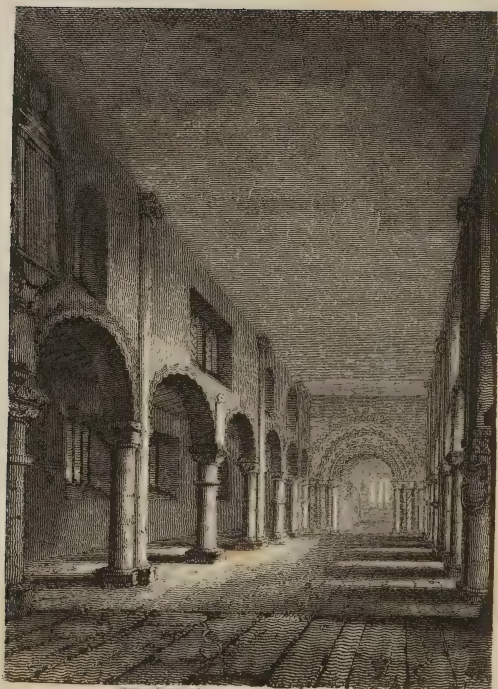
THIS remarkable structure, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is situated near the extremity of the town on the west side, and at a short distance from the site of the ancient Castle of Northampton. At what time the Church was built no certain account can be obtained; it is probable, however, that it was erected by one of the Norman lords who held possession of the castle; this opinion is strengthened by the style of its architecture, and its proximity to that fortress.

The rectory of St. Peter was given to St. Andrew's Priory, in the town of Northampton, by Simon de St. Luz, and confirmed by Hugh Wells, bishop of Lincoln, who was translated to that see in the year 1209. The right of patronage reverted to the crown in the reign of Henry III. when the rectory was valued at thirty marks, besides ten marks to the prior of St. Andrew's: in 1535, the twenty-sixth year of Henry VIII. it was valued at £34:13:4, out of which was deducted 10s. 8d. for procurations and synodals: it continued a considerable time with the crown, and was afterwards given to the masters, brethren, and sisters of St. Catharine's Hospital, London. It is recorded by Brydges, in his History of Northamptonshire,

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

that " It was the privilege of this Church, that a person accused of any crime, intending to clear himself by canonical purgation, should do it here, and in no other place in the town, having first performed his vigil and prayers in the said Church the evening before."

The exterior of this Church, as well as the interior, has undergone various alterations at different times, which is apparent in many parts by the discordancy of its architecture; notwithstanding which there are few more perfect specimens of the kind to be found. The buttresses on the western corner of the tower are composed of three semi-columns conjoined, diminishing in width at each story as they ascend, and finishing under the upper moulding of the tower in a single half column, with a pointed cap. Over the west door, which is now merely an entrance to the tower, is a small window of the Gothic kind, above which is an arch composed of three ornamented mouldings; over this are a number of arches supported by semi-columns with capitals; these arches are continued round the tower, and have on the north side the addition of a lower tier; the upper ranges have two fillets above them, supported by a number of fanciful heads, and the base of their columns stands upon a moulding, the under part of which is indented in the zig-zag manner, and supported by heads like the fillets above: under the lower range of arches on the north side are two mouldings ornamented with diamond work. The windows of the belfry are long and handsomely formed, with a cross mullion in the middle;



From the Survey of the City of Northampton for the Antiquarian and Topographical Society

Interior of St. Peter's Church, Northampton

Published for the Proprietors, by Wm. Tuckey, Broad Street, Aug. 1830.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

the mouldings of the tower below them, as well as those above, are very fresh, and have a considerable projection; the battlements are likewise sharp and perfect. The body of the Church has a train of circular arches on each side, some of which are open and glazed, and above them is a string of fifty-four grotesque heads. The interior of the Church consists of a body and two aisles; the breadth of the body, including the aisles, is thirty-five feet and a half, its length seventy-eight feet; the length of the tower is fourteen feet three inches, breadth twelve feet eight inches. On each side of the body are seven columns, which divide it from the aisles; three of them are composed of semi-columns, the others have but one shaft: the last column on each side, at the western extremity of the church, has a band of mouldings in the middle; the capital of each column is ornamented diversely with foliage and other decorations; above are eight arches of a semi-circular form, adorned with zig-zag indentures. The west end of the Church is separated from the tower by a large arch, more highly enriched than the side arches, and supported by six elegant pillars, three of which are plain, the others variously embossed. The roof, which was formerly of beam-work, is now a complete flat of uninteresting plaster. There are no monuments worthy of particular notice. The churches of Kingsthorpe and Upton are annexed to it as chapels of ease.

A little without the west gate formerly stood the Castle upon a very considerable eminence, overlooking



S.E. View of Tewkesbury Church, Gloucestershire.

Engraved by W. H. Sturt, and printed by J. G. Allen.

TEWKESBURY ABBEY,

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

TEWKESBURY is a large town, situated in the vale of Evesham, near the junction of the rivers Avon and Severn, between the streams called the Carron and the Swilgate, which flow into the Avon, the one above Tewkesbury, and the other below it. The name of this place is of very uncertain derivation; the most current tradition, however, ascribes its origin to be from Theocus, a hermit, who, about the end of the seventh century, fixed his residence on the banks of the Severn, near this place. The town of Theocus, or Theot, as contracted by the Saxons, was denominated by them Deotisbyrg, or Theot-is-byrg, and in Domesday Book it is styled Theodechesberie.

The first whose names appear upon record as lords of this manor, are the noble Saxon brothers Odo and Dodo, reputed to have been dukes of Mercia, and to have founded an abbey here about the year 715. They died in the year 725, and were buried at Pershore, in Worcestershire. In the year 800 Hugh, a nobleman of Mercia, appears to have been a principal patron to the Abbey of Tewkesbury: in his time Brittric, king of the West Saxons, was buried here; and in the year 812 Hugh, its

TEWKESBURY ABBEY.

patron, was likewise interred in this place. From this time till the year 980 few circumstances relative to this Abbey are related by historians ; it was then made an appendage to the abbey at Cranbourn, in Dorsetshire, by Haylward the Fair. His grandson Bithric was afterwards its patron ; but on the seizure of his estates by William the Conqueror, as part of the honour of Gloucester, it was made the property of the queen. On her death it reverted to the crown, and was granted by William Rufus to Robert Fitz-Hamon, who, at the request of his wife Sybil, and Girald, abbot of Cranbourn, rebuilt the greater part of the monastery and its church, and gave large possessions for its use ; indeed, so bountiful were his donations, that he was considered the second founder.

On the death of Fitz-Hamon, his eldest daughter Mabel married Robert, earl of Gloucester, natural son to Henry III. ; this nobleman was a considerable benefactor to the Abbey. His son and heir William confirmed all the grants made by his ancestors, and by further endowments greatly increased its possessions. Isabel, his youngest daughter, was married to John, duke of Cornwall, afterwards king of England. On his accession to the crown he divorced his wife, alleging her barrenness as a pretence. She shortly afterwards married Geoffrey de Mandeville, earl of Essex ; and, after the death of Geoffrey, who was killed at a tournament, she was again married to Hugh de Burgh, chief justice of England ; but finally dying without issue, the honour of Gloucester de-



Drawn and Engraved by J. S. Storer, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Society.

West End of Fendebury Church.

Published at the Association by W. Larkins, Bond Street, September 1847.

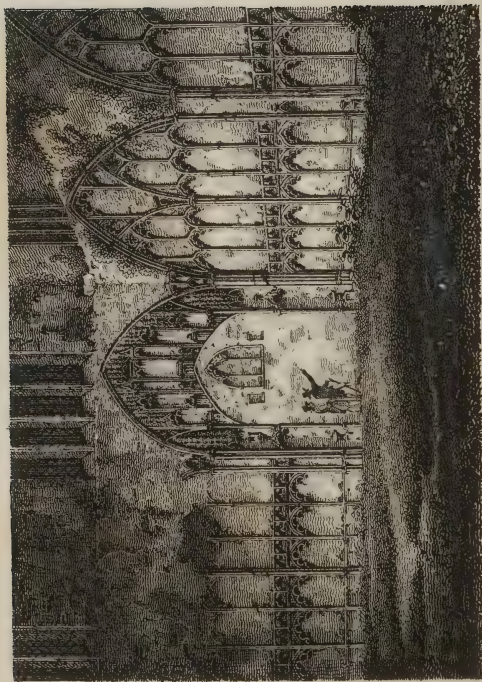
TEWKESBURY ABBEY.

scended to Almeric de Montfort, her nephew, who also dying without issue, was succeeded by Gilbert de Clare, who had married Amice, second daughter to the above-named William, earl of Gloucester. The lordship of Tewkesbury was given to Eleanor, the eldest daughter of Gilbert de Clare, who married Hugh le Despencer the younger; in this family it continued till the year 1414. It was then conveyed, by the marriage of the heiress Isabel, to Richard Beauchamp, lord Abergavenny, and afterwards earl of Worcester. This nobleman being slain at the siege of Meaux, in 1421, his widow, having procured a dispensation from the pope, married his cousin-german, Richard Beauchamp, third earl of Warwick, whom she survived. This lady contributed largely to the Abbey's possessions, as did her son Henry, earl of Warwick; he was succeeded in his estates by his sister Anne, who married Richard Nevil, earl of Salisbury, afterwards created earl of Warwick. This nobleman was an active partisan in the sanguinary contest between the houses of York and Lancaster: he was generally esteemed for his extraordinary valour, and known by the appellation of the stout earl of Warwick; to this martial disposition was added the most obliging deportment, which enabled him to command an almost universal respect. He took part with the duke of York against Henry VI. and in the battle of St. Alban's commanded the vanguard of the army; by the impetuosity of his attack he put the royal army into such disorder, that it was defeated with

TEWKESBURY ABBEY.

the loss of 5000 men : he afterwards defeated the king's troops at Northampton, and made the king his prisoner. This earl was slain bravely fighting for the Lancastrian party, in the battle of Barnet, in the year 1471, having deserted the cause of the house of York. After his death his countess sought her safety in flight ; but in consideration of her daughters being the sisters-in-law of Edward IV. that monarch, instead of seizing their inheritance, divided it between them ; by this division the manor of Tewkesbury was possessed by Isabel, who married the unfortunate duke of Clarence : she died in child-bed at Warwick in 1476. Edward Plantagenet, son of Clarence and Isabel, who was the last male heir of the house of York, was beheaded in the Tower of London by order of Henry VII. After his death Henry seized upon his inheritance, under a forced conveyance from his grandmother, the countess of Warwick and Salisbury. The lordship of Tewkesbury continued with the crown till 1547, when Edward VI. granted it to sir Thomas Seymour ; on his attainder it again reverted to the crown. In 1609 James I. sold the manor and lordship to the corporation, with various privileges, for the sum of £2455:7:4½.

The Abbey of Tewkesbury was of great note in the time of king John, as appears from one of the seven copies of Magna Charta, and the Charter de Foresta, being deposited there, and its abbots being frequently summoned to parliament. The last abbot, John Wakeman, surrendered its possessions in 1539, and was made bishop



Remains of the Priory, Tewkesbury, Wilts. &c. &c.

TEWKESBURY ABBEY.

of Gloucester. The revenues were stated at £1595:17:6 *per annum*, exclusive of £136:18:1, granted by the convent in fees and annuities; its plate was also of great value.

The Abbey church, which is nearly all that remains of this once extensive monastery, was purchased at the dissolution, and made parochial. This structure is an interesting specimen of the early Norman architecture, intermixed with beautiful displays of the style of later times. It is built in the cathedral form, and consists of a nave, choir, transepts, and a central tower, with the addition of several chapels. The nave and choir are separated from the aisles by eighteen massive columns, bearing the roof, and four piers, which support the tower. The arches over the columns in the nave and above the piers are semi-circular, those of the choir are pointed: above the former arches runs a triforium, opening into the nave by double round-headed arches.

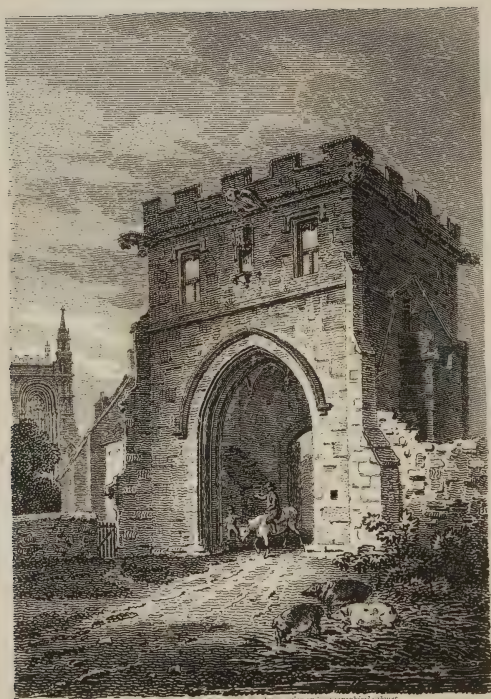
The interior of this church is exceedingly grand, the heaviness of the nave being relieved by the more graceful architecture of the choir, which is singularly beautiful and impressive. The eastern end is hexagonal; it is separated from the aisles by six columns; beneath the pointed arches, springing from these columns, are several finely-ornamented monuments, and the windows above are enriched with painted glass. On the south side of the altar are three stone stalls, two only are visible, the third being obscured by some ornamental workmanship,

TEWKESBURY ABBEY.

The ceiling of the choir is adorned with tracery, and at every intersection is a carved flower or a knot of foliage. Adjoining the aisles are six small private chapels, or oratories, containing the tombs of several persons of distinction, which are much cut and defaced. These dilapidations, according to report, were purposely made by the soldiers of Cromwell, who were occasionally quartered in the church. The chapel of Our Lady, which stood at the east end, is now entirely demolished; but the door of communication with the church is still visible on the outside. The length of the church is 300 feet, the transepts 120 feet, the breadth of the choir and side aisles seventy feet, the west front 100 feet, the height from the area to the roof 120 feet, and the tower 152 feet.

The monuments within the church have attracted the attention and exercised the genius of many antiquaries. Mr. Lysons, in particular, has endeavoured to discriminate the persons intended to be commemorated by these monumental displays; as our limits will not permit us to enter upon the subject, we refer our readers to his *Antiquities of Gloucestershire*.

On the tower of the church formerly stood a wooden spire, which fell on Easter Day 1559. The upper part of the tower contains three tiers of arcades; the arches of the middle tier are intersected. Some remains of the cloisters are still to be seen on the southern walls of the church; they consist of several highly-ornamented pointed arches, which being exposed to all the changes



The Abbey Gate Tenkisbury Gloucestershire.

10. What for the Proprietors by H. T. Bond 1861 100

TEWKESBURY ABBEY.

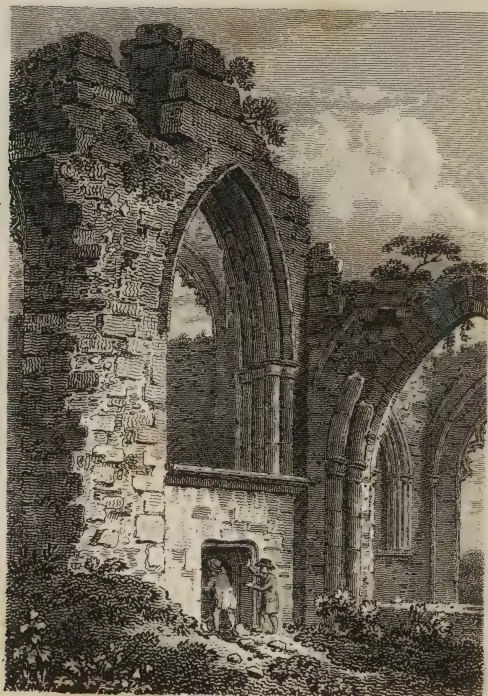
of the air, are in a very decayed and crumbling state. At the west end of the church is a grand circular arch, retiring inwards, and supported on each side by six long columns; this arch contains a handsome window of the Gothic kind. At a short distance westward stands the gate-house, and some other remains of the Abbey buildings; the former is embattled, and has large figures projecting from the middle of a cornice which is just below its battlements; on its west side is a stone staircase leading to the top of the gate; beneath the cornice is a niche, with a rich canopy between two square windows. This building appears to be the work of the fifteenth century.

A great and decisive battle was fought at Tewkesbury between Margaret, queen of Henry VI. and Edward IV. In this battle were engaged the remnants of the army who fought under the famous earl of Warwick at Barnet; for so great at this time was the rage of civil war, that after the most signal defeat, a leader of consequence was able, with astonishing rapidity, to levy and equip an army for the field. Thus the partisans of the house of Lancaster were again on a footing to support the claims of queen Margaret and her son. As they expected early succours from the Welch, Edward was resolved to attack them before their reinforcements arrived. The duke of Somerset, who commanded for the queen, sensible of his inferiority of numbers, made the utmost efforts to retire into Wales, in order to meet the earl of Pembroke, whom he

TEWKESBURY ABBEY.

expected with troops. Arriving at Tewkesbury, with Edward at their heels, it was judged better to entrench themselves here than to pass the Severn, with the risk of losing the rear of their army: they had scarcely time to secure themselves before they were attacked by the king, and completely routed; the queen and her son were taken prisoners, as was the duke of Somerset, who was soon after beheaded. The queen was imprisoned in the Tower of London, and her son basely murdered. This battle was fought on the 4th of May, eighteen days after that of Barnet; it was the twelfth, though not the last, which was fought between the two houses.

The government of Tewkesbury is vested in two bailiffs and four justices, a recorder, twenty-four principal burgesses, and twenty-four assistants, from whom the bailiffs and justices are chosen. The privilege of returning members to parliament was obtained in 1609; the right of election is possessed by freemen and freeholders, which consist of about 500 of the inhabitants.



'Chapel' of Lincluden College, Dumfriesshire.

Engraved by J. Smith, from a drawing by J. Smith, Esq.

LINCLUDEN COLLEGE,

DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

LINCLUDEN COLLEGE, great part of which is still remaining, stands upon a romantic and sequestered spot, within a mile and a half north-west from Dumfries. It was founded by Uthered, father to Rolland, who was lord of Galloway during the reign of Malcolm IV. ; the founder placed here a convent of nuns of the Benedictine order. This religious establishment he endowed with large possessions of land, situated within the baronies of Corse Michael and Drumsith, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright ; the names of these lands may be found in Grose's Antiquities of Scotland. It appears, that shortly after the settlement of these Benedictine nuns, the severe and strict injunction imposed upon the order became extremely burdensome to them, and the laxity of discipline was at length so visible, as to occasion the remonstrances of Archibald the Grim, earl of Douglas, who, being a man of singular piety, was greatly incensed at the immorality of their conduct ; but finding that his admonitions were disregarded, he expelled them a short time prior to the year 1400. He afterwards established in their room a College, which consisted of a provost and twelve beadsmen ; many of the principals of this College were

LINCLUDEN COLLEGE.

men of consequence and rank, and some of them have held high offices in the administration of the Scottish government, especially John Cameron, appointed provost in 1422: he was secretary to Archibald, fourth earl of Douglas, and on the restoration of James I. was made first lord privy-seal, and the keeper of the great seal. He was afterwards elected to the bishopric of Glasgow, and passed through many other great offices in church and state; but, upon the murder of his patron James, he was displaced from his chancellorship, and soon after retired to his episcopal see, when he built the tower of the palace, over which his escutcheon and arms were lately to be seen: he died on the eve of Christmas 1446. The first provost was named Elise; he was succeeded by Alexander Cairns, who was chancellor to earl Archibald the fourth: of the other heads Cameron, who has been already noticed, seems to have been the most distinguished. The last provost was John Douglas of Boatford, on whose demise, in the year 1565, Lincluden was made a temporal barony, and formed part of the possessions of the family of Nithsdale. It is at this time the property of William Hagerston Maxwell Constable, esq. by his marriage with lady Winifred Maxwell, heiress of the ancient family of that name.

Some judgment may be formed of this College in its prosperous state by an inspection of its present remains. The earls of Douglas, when wardens of the west marshes, expended great sums in beautifying and adorning this



Engraved by J. Smith from a drawing by the late Mr. James Smith.

Interior of the Chapel Lincluden College Dumfriesshire

Published by the Proprietors at Glasgow and London.

LINCLUDEN COLLEGE.

place: it is finished in the finest style of the florid Gothic architecture; the windows are richly ornamented with tracery work, and though the building is rather low, and built with a reddish stone, it certainly is a specimen of monastic elegance, which, considering its size, has rarely been equalled, and perhaps never exceeded. Its interest is considerably heightened by the beauty of the scenery around it.—

“ These were thy haunts, thy opulent abodes,
O Superstition! hence the dire disease
(Balanc'd with which the fam'd Athenian pest
Were a short head-ach, were the trivial pain
Of transient indigestion) seiz'd mankind.

Long time she rag'd, and scarce a southern gale
Warm'd our chill air, unloaded with the threats
Of tyrant Rome; but futile all, till she,
Rome's abler legate magnify'd their pow'r,
And in a thousand horrid forms attir'd.

Where then was truth to sanctify the page
Of British annals? if a foe expir'd,
The perjur'd monk suborn'd infernal shrieks
And fiends to snatch at the departing soul
With hellish emulation: if a friend,
High o'er his roof exultant angels tune
Their golden lyres, and waft him to the skies.”

Within the chapel of Lincluden College, on the wall,
is a magnificent monument to the memory of Margaret,

LINCLUDEN COLLEGE.

daughter of Robert, the third king of Scotland, and wife of Archibald, earl of Douglas and duke of Terouan, son of Archibald the Grim before mentioned. Part of the upper roof is still in existence; the lower one was entirely demolished at the Reformation.

Attached to the College stands the tower, which was formerly the residence of the provost: its erection is of a more recent date than the College itself. This, as well as the rest of the buildings, are so much in ruins as to be no longer tenable. Near the tower an artificial mount has been thrown up, but for no obvious purpose, unless to afford an advantageous prospect of the surrounding scenery. On the road from Dumfries to Moffat these ruins may be seen on the left, and, aided by the circumjacent country, which is well cultivated and watered by the meanderings of the river Clouden, it has a picturesque and pleasing effect.



St. Germain (Maine), Cornwall.

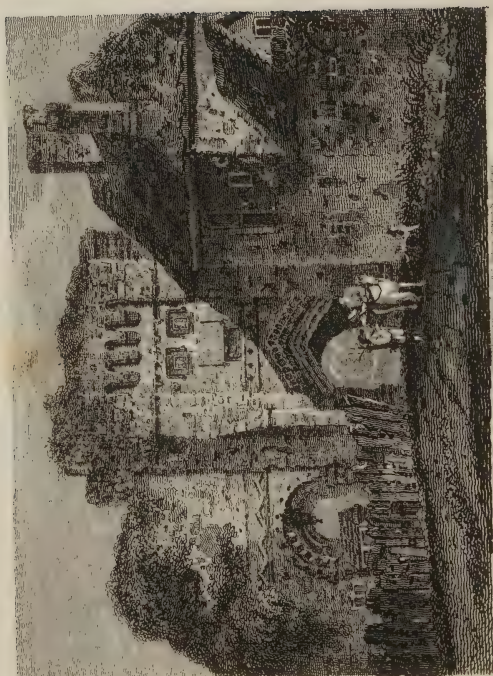
ST. GERMAINS' CHURCH,

CORNWALL.

THE borough of St. Germans is pleasantly situated near a branch of the Lynher creek, on the ascent of a hill, and is only remarkable on account of its ancient cathedral church, and the seat of lord Elliot, which stands on the site of a priory. The Church was originally conventual, and was annexed to the priory, which, according to the most ancient records, was founded by king Athelstan, and dedicated to St. Germans, bishop of Auxere, in France. The yearly revenues of this priory were valued in the twenty-sixth of Henry VIII. at £143:8. Its site was granted by that monarch to Catherine Champernoun, John Ridgway, and others. All the tithes belong to the dean and chapter of Windsor, who allow a small salary to the officiating clergyman. The west front of St. Germans' Church has two towers, both of which have, at a former period, been octangular; the upper part of the southern tower is now square, the northern one is nearly enveloped in ivy, which gives it a romantic appearance: between the towers is the ancient entrance, which is a fine highly-ornamented circular arch, receding. There are four pillars on each side, having plain square bases and capitals: the pillars are

ST. GERMAINS' CHURCH.

contained within semi-circular niches; the arch is composed of seven mouldings, besides an ornamented band which surrounds the whole, and is terminated at either end with a projection resting upon the capitals of the outer pillars. Over the arch is a pediment with a cross at the top within a circle; on each side of the pediment is a small pointed window, and above these are three narrow semi-circular windows. The interior of this edifice, which consists of a nave and two aisles, is well worthy of observation from its antiquity, and the multiplicity of its embellishments. The north aisle is divided from the nave by five short thick columns, each of them connected by a low arch, with a semi-column opposite to it in the wall: all the capitals of the columns are square, and highly sculptured: in that part now used as a chancel is an ancient seat, called the bishop's chair. The episcopal see for Cornwall was fixed here about the year 981, and continued till 1050, when Leofric, bishop of Crediton, united both bishoprics in the church of St. Peter, at Exeter.



West Gate Winchester, Hants.

Printed and Published by J. H. B. 1847.

WEST GATE, WINCHESTER,

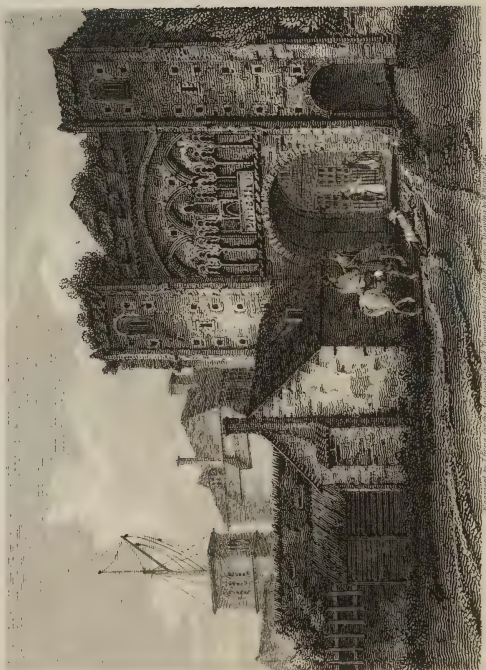
HANTS.

THE walls of the city of Winchester are of great antiquity ; they are supposed to have been first built by the Roman commander P. Ostorius Scapula, to defend the city and adjacent country from the incursions of the yet unconquered Britons. They are composed of flints and strong mortar, and although alterations have been made, and repairs have frequently been necessary, their substance and general form, excepting on the south side, yet remains. There were originally four gates, each facing one of the cardinal points ; that on the west is the only one which now remains, the others having been taken down by the commissioners of pavements, appointed under an act passed in the year 1770. The West Gate stands near the ancient precincts of the castle ; several parts of it have the appearance of the same age with the city walls. The machicolation, the grooves for the portcullis, the busts, the shields inscribed with quatrefoils, and the greater part of its west front, display workmanship of later and different ages. Adjoining the Gate are some remains of an ancient chapel, called St. Mary in the Ditch, the ruins of which are seen in the annexed Print. At a little distance from the Gate are some remains of a turret, which, with

WEST GATE, WINCHESTER.

another of the same description, defended the intermediate space of the wall as far as the Hermit's Tower at the northern extremity. The ruins of several other turrets may be traced on the north side. The wall to the east had the river Itchin for its military foss; and this river, as appears by a charter granted by king Edmund to his sister Edburga, and the abbey of St. Mary was, before the year 960, navigable in this part. The wall on the south was extended beyond its original bounds by the founder of Wolvesey castle, and, being strongly fortified with towers, became the outwork of that fortress.

Winchester abounds with curious and beautiful relics of antiquity, many of which will probably be noticed in the progress of this work.



Engraved by J. G. Smith, from a drawing by W. G. Smith.

North Gate, Yarmouth.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. G. Smith, Broad Street, 1847.

NORTH GATE, YARMOUTH,

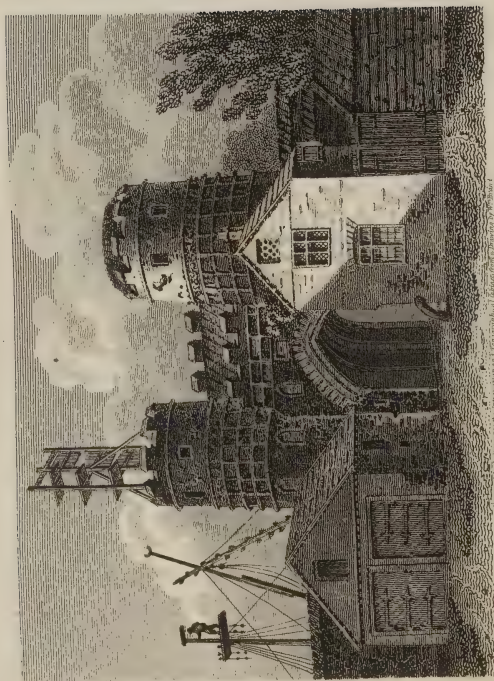
NORFOLK.

IN the year 1260 letters patent were granted by Henry III. enabling the burgesses of Yarmouth to enclose the town with a wall and moat, securing it against invasion by any foreign enemy, it being considered the key, or principal entrance, into the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. Yet, notwithstanding the king's grant, the erection was for a long time delayed; and it does not appear that the walls were even begun in the reign of Henry III. nor afterwards, till about the thirteenth of Edward I. The town wall contained a compass of about 2238 yards, having originally ten gates and sixteen towers; of the gates only two remain. The one now under consideration, is traditionally reported to have been built by persons who had amassed large sums of money, by being employed in burying the dead during the time of the plague in 1349, which swept off the greater portion of the inhabitants of Yarmouth and the adjacent country. This Gate commands the entrance into the town from Norwich, and was chiefly constructed of flints squared; but the quoins, angles, and ornaments, are stone; in the upper parts some brick has been used: the whole is fixed by a hard cement, which may brave the tooth of time for ages to

NORTH GATE, YARMOUTH.

come, if the modern rage for beautifying does not rob the place of this venerable barrier.

The Gate consists of a portal and postern, over which are rooms surmounted by an embattled parapet, flanked by two rectangular towers. This entrance is disfigured by a paltry building placed in front of the east tower, to the left of which is represented a part of the town wall, now falling into decay ; beyond the wall is seen the parish church of St. Nicholas, the steeple of which was long famous as a direction to mariners, and particularly known to seamen from a deception of vision, arising from the peculiarity of its construction ; for although it preserved a vertical position, yet taking it in every point of view, it had the appearance of standing awry. This spire, on a recent survey, was reported to be in such a state of decay, as to require its being taken down, and at the present time (1805) it has been replaced by a large mast and topmast, supported by shrouds from the angles of the tower, having a gaff, or room, on which are occasionally displayed pendants and cork balls of about three feet diameter, the signals directed by government for giving notice to shipping of enemies' cruisers being on the coast.



Southgate of Yarmouth, Norfolk.

Published for the Proprietors, by Wm. Curzon, Bath & London, 1847.

SOUTH GATE, YARMOUTH,

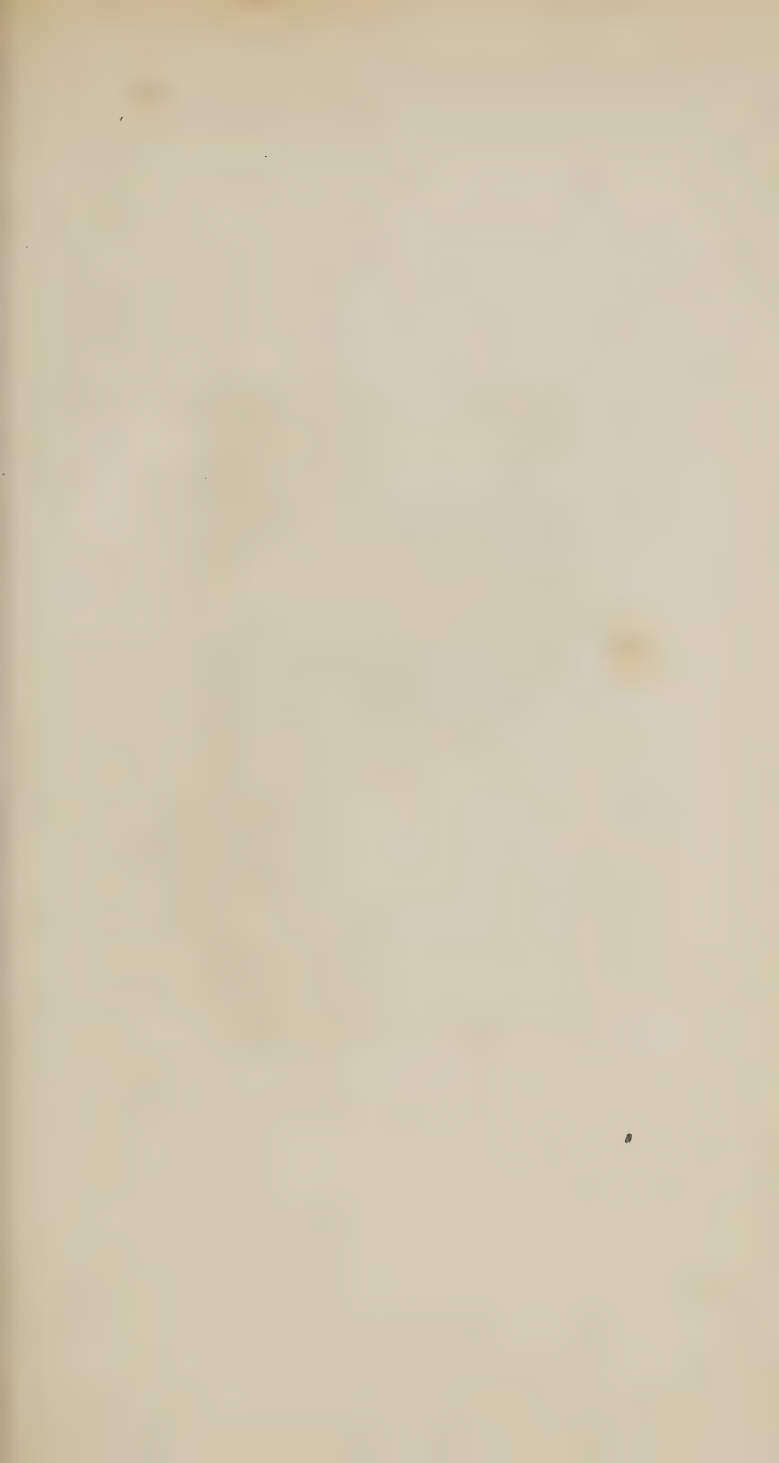
NORFOLK.

THIS Gate is situated on the southern extreme of the quay, and is a single portal, over which is a room, flanked with two round towers: the materials are flints and bricks, strongly cemented. It presents rather an extraordinary sight, as the brick work forms an arrangement of parallelograms, the squares of which are filled up with flints, alternately covered with plaster, giving the whole a chequered appearance: it is greatly inferior in magnitude to the North Gate. On the top of the western tower is a telegraph, the head of a line of communication between Yarmouth and Norwich, erected and maintained at the expense of the merchants and traders of these places, for conveying speedy information respecting their affairs, and therefore denominated the Commercial Telegraph. On the left is seen part of the town wall, terminating in the river, which is the south line of the old fortification: on the other side of the wall is a very considerable dock-yard adjoining to the quay. There is no road to any other place by this Gate: it opens a communication alone (over the denes, a tract of sand lying between the sea and the river) with the fort situated the near mouth of the Yar, about a mile further to

SOUTH GATE, YARMOUTH.

the south. In 1590, on the west side of the South Gate, a mound of earth, much higher than the town wall, was built by the inhabitants of Yarmouth, to command the river and the adjacent denes, of which there are some remains, though it has been greatly reduced.

Yarmouth quay is the largest in the British empire, being near three quarters of a mile in length, and from 150 to 200 feet in breadth, giving abundant accommodation to a very extensive trade carried on at this port. Near the north end of the quay is a noble drawbridge over the Yar. This is the London road by Bungay, Ipswich, Woodbridge, Colchester, and Chelmsford; and, with the North Gate, is the only avenue by which there is access from the country. Yarmouth being covered by the sea on the east, and by the river Yar on the west, is seated on a peninsula, whose isthmus is at or near the North Gate, from which the remains of the old wall extends westward to the river; it continues also from the North to the South Gate, forming the east boundary of the town, running about half a mile distant from, and nearly parallel to the river. Through the wall are several of the ancient posterns, which, though now destitute of their gates, might be quickly barricadoed on an emergency.





St. James's Chapel, Warwick.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Capel & Sons, 11, Abchurch Lane.

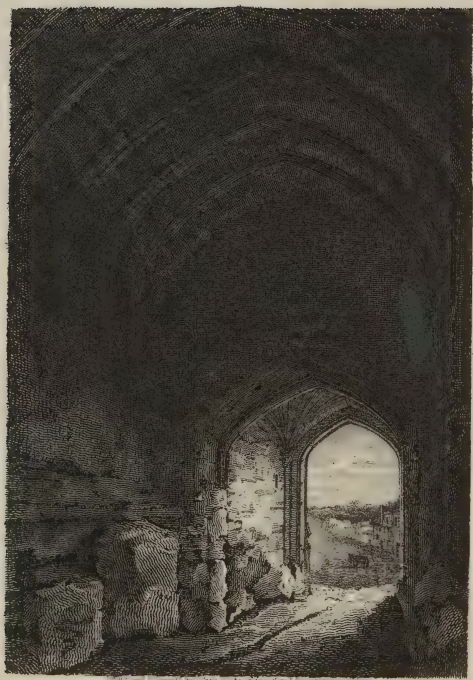
ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL AND WEST GATE,

WARWICK.

“ THE church of St. James, being originally but a chapel, is erected over the western gate of the town, and is founded upon the solid native rock: the insertion of the building may be seen many feet above the surface. The chapel was given to the church of St. Mary by Roger, earl of Warwick, upon that church being made collegiate by him in the reign of Henry I. In the forty-first of Edward III. the presentation belonged to the dean and canons of St. Mary Magdalen; its yearly revenue was then no more than 20s. In the sixth year of Richard II. the advowson was given to the guild of St. George in Warwick. This fraternity, which had been established in the same year, was founded by virtue of a licence granted to Robert de Dynelay, William Russell, and Hugh Cooke, dated the 20th of April; they were further privileged to receive others who were of the borough into their society, and to build a chantry for two priests to sing mass every day in a chapel over the west gate, for the good estate of king Richard, and Ann his consort, and of his mother, also of Michael de la Poole, and all the brethren and sisters of the said guild during their

ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL AND WEST GATE.

lives in this world, and for the everlasting happiness of their souls, as also for the souls of king Edward III. Edward, prince of Wales, the father of Richard II. and other the king's progenitors, and all the faithful departed. To this guild Thomas Beauchamp, then earl of Warwick, had licence to give the advowson of the church of St. James, situated over the gate. In the same year the brethren of this guild purchased two messuages, one toft, and a quarry, in Warwick, for the use thereof. The guild of the Holy Trinity became at length united to this of St. George, but the exact time of their conjunction is not known. Four priests belonging to these guilds sung masses, two of them at Our Lady's chapel in the collegiate church, the other two in the two chapels built over the gates of Warwick, one at St. Peter's in the east, the other at St. James's on the west, having their college, or mansion, on the north side of the chapel of St. James. After the dissolution the college was granted to sir Nicholas Lestrangle, knight, and his heirs, by king Edward VI. on the 23d of July, in the fourth year of his reign. From him it became the property of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, who, in the twenty-eighth of Elizabeth, made it an hospital for twelve men, besides a master; these were to be impotent persons not having more than £5 a year of their own, and such as either had been, or should be, maimed in the wars of Elizabeth, her heirs, and successors, particularly under the command of the said earl, his heirs, and successors, or had been



West Gate, Warwick.

Published for the Proprietors by W. G. Clarke, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL AND WEST GATE.

servants or tenants to him or his heirs, and born in the county of Warwick or Gloucester, or have dwelt there for five years before; and in case there were none such hurt in the wars, then other poor men of Kenelworth, Warwick, Stratford-upon-Avon, and divers other places, should be recommended by the minister and churchwardens where they had their abode last: these men were to have liveries, viz. gowns of blue cloth, with a ragged staff embroidered on the left sleeve, and not to go into the town without them."

Besides this hospital of the earl of Leicester's foundation, there is another without the West Gate, in part of the buildings some time belonging to the guild, wherein are eight poor women, who have 34s. 8d. payable amongst them by even portions, once per quarter, out of sir Thomas Puckering's estate; which women do also receive clothing for two years in December from the bailiff of Warwick and minister of St. Mary's, provided for them out of the sum of £8 *per annum*, payable out of sir Thomas Puckering's estate for that purpose.

The West Gate is an edifice of considerable antiquity, having a beautiful groined stone roof; its west front is extremely plain. Adjoining to the Gate, on the east side, are the foundation arches of St. James's Chapel.

Warwick, by a succinct review of its history, appears to be a place of great antiquity. It is delightfully situated on the north banks of the river Avon, upon a rocky ascent on every side; the soil is remarkably dry

ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL AND WEST GATE.

and fertile; rich pastures extend themselves on the southern side, and the north is defended by lofty groves. It has been conjectured, that on account of the pleasing peculiarities of this place, the Britons had here a very early settlement. Its origin is imputed to Guthline, or by some called Kimbeline, one of the British kings, whose reign was contemporary with the birth of Christ. Guiderius, his son and successor, greatly enlarged it, and granted it many privileges. It was afterwards nearly destroyed by the Picts and Scots, and lay in a state of ruin and desolation, till it was rebuilt by the famous Caractacus.

It is at this time a handsome town, remarkable for the cleanliness of its appearance, its healthy situation, and the respectability of the greater portion of its inhabitants.



Baso Relievo on a Roman Brick at Cambridge.

Published for the Proprietors, by ARTHUR CLARKE, Bond Street, D.C. 1860.

BASSO-RELIEVO ON A ROMAN BRICK,

AT

CAMBRIDGE.

MR. E. W. BRAYLEY, whose talent for researches of this nature is too well known to need any eulogium from us, has obligingly communicated the subjoined remarks upon this curious antique :

“ The *Roman City or Station* at Cambridge stood on the north-west side of the river Cam, and occupied about thirty acres of ground of an irregular figure. The ramparts are yet discoverable in several places, but the surrounding ditches are almost obliterated, excepting at the northern extremity, where they skirt the bastions made in Cromwell's time. That part of the Roman agger, which is included in the garden of Magdalen college, is in very excellent preservation, and has been converted into a fine terrace for the exercise of the fellows. The county gaol, which stands upon the site of the Norman castle, the two churches of St. Giles and St. Peter, and most of the buildings that form the north-west corner of the present town, are included within the space occupied by the ancient works.

“ Numerous Roman coins, rings, pateræ, urns, &c. have been dug up here ; and, according to the tradition which accompanies the subject of this article, the *Roman Brick*, that also must have been met with within this station ; for it is stated to have been found among the ruins of a temple dedicated to Diana, on the foundations of which the present church of St. Peter is supposed to have been erected. The Brick itself, which is six inches long and four wide, is at this time incorporated in the wall of a dwelling-house opposite to the south side of the church, and it occupies a central position over the parlour window. The figures are raised between a quarter and half an inch, and have been surrounded by a projecting border, now mostly chipped or broken off, as may be seen by the Engraving.

BASSO-RELIEVO ON A ROMAN BRICK.

"Several years have elapsed since I was at Cambridge, and I cannot at this period undertake to say, whether the substance of which the Brick is made be the same as that employed in the composition of the Roman tile or not: if it be really of a kindred quality, this antique (for ancient it certainly is) must be regarded as a most valuable one. The immediate subject of the representation is very obvious; though the particular history it was intended to commemorate is probably beyond the reach of conjecture.

"The two men who form the middle figures of the group, and who are bound together with thongs, are evidently *British Captives*, wearing the Scotch Bonnet on their heads, the Scotch Plaid on their bodies, and the Scotch Philibeg for breeches. Those who have them in custody are as evidently *Roman Soldiers* acting in a military capacity, and leading the unfortunate captives either to execution or to prison. This is strikingly marked by the two foremost figures, the attitude of the Roman being expressive of the exertion of a strong degree of muscular force; whilst that of the prisoner, whom he is dragging along, exhibits a tardy and reluctant gait, mingled with an attempt to excite pity or commiseration, the *palms* of his hands being *both expanded*.

"In Horsley's '*Britannia Romana*,' Scotland, No. III. is an engraving of a stone, representing three captives, all with their hands bound behind them, two with the Scotch dirk, and the third with the very bonnet which is so decidedly exhibited on the heads of the captives in the *Basso-Relievo*. Yet this sculpture is so very faint, and so very uncircumstantial, that though it has hitherto been considered as a valuable illustration of *British Weapons* and *British Dresses*, from the hands of the Romans, it must now be regarded as infinitely inferior to the representation before us. Besides its extreme rudeness, it has not the least intimation of the *plaided drapery* of the Britons, which is so particularly observable in the Roman Brick, and which is so particularly noticed by Dion Cassius, when he speaks of *Boadicca's* dress on the memorable day when she harangued the confederated tribes.

"She wore," he says, '*παμ ποικίλον*,' a robe marked with various colours. It can hardly be affirmed, however, that the *plaided drapery* formed a distinctive feature of the British dress, as *stained garments* are mentioned by different writers as being in use among the Gauls and other barbarous nations."



Engraved by J. G. Smith, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Illustrations of Northumberland, by J. G. Smith.

Fynemouth Monastery, Northumberland

Published for the Proprietors by W. D. Clarke, Bond Street, Oct. 1, 1847.

TYNEMOUTH MONASTERY,

NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIS monastery was founded by Oswald, king of Northumberland, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. It was several times plundered by the Danes—first towards the end of the eighth century; again by Hinguar and Hubba, in the reign of king Ethelred; and, lastly, in the reign of king Athelstan. The defenceless monks, on the descent of the hordes under Hinguar and Hubba, fled for safety to their church, which the merciless enemy set on fire and burnt to the ground, involving its hapless tenants in the conflagration. This fabric laid in ashes till the reign of Edward the Confessor, when Toston, earl of Northumberland, rebuilt and endowed it for black canons; it was dedicated to St. Mary and to St. Oswin, whose remains had been found under its ruins. From the time of its first foundation by king Oswald till the reign of William the Conqueror, this religious house preserved its independency. It was first made subject to Benedict Bishop's foundation at Girwy; next to bishop Carilepho's at Durham; and, lastly, to St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire. The prior and canons of Tynemouth had twenty-seven villas in Northumberland belonging to them, with their royalties. They had also the lands of Royeley and De-

TYNEMOUTH MONASTERY.

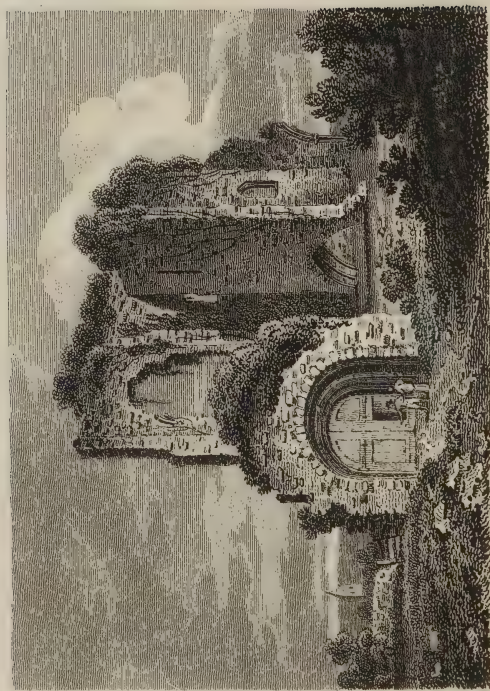
num, with many other possessions, all of which were confirmed to them by royal charters.

The priory church appears by its ruins to have been a very magnificent structure. At the east end is an oratory in tolerable preservation, having its roof of stone entire, with many beautiful sculptures.

On the priory being converted into a fortress it was called Tynemouth Castle. The Scotch besieged and took it in 1644, during the disturbances in the reign of Charles I. The sum of £5000 was ordered by the parliament to repair this castle and other works at Newcastle. Colonel Henry Lilburne was made governor of it, who, with those under his command, afterwards declared for the king, on the report of which at Newcastle, sir Arthur Hazelrigge immediately marched against them with a body of forces; and wanting proper scaling ladders, they entered the port-holes of the castle in the face of the cannon, and after a smart engagement retook it. Colonel Lilburne and many others were slain, the rest received quarter.

The present church of Tynemouth stands rather more than a mile west from the priory; it was consecrated by bishop Cosins in the year 1668.

The manor of Tynemouth now belongs to his grace the duke of Northumberland.



Engraved by W. Wood for the Author, and published by J. W. Smith, 10, Pall Mall.

Twenny Castle Square.

Published for the Proprietors by Wm. Clarke, Broad Street, 1854.

PEVENSEY CASTLE,

SUSSEX.

PEVENSEY, though now a small village, was formerly of some note. Its Castle is of undoubted antiquity; and, from the great number of Roman bricks worked into its walls, is supposed to stand on the site of a still more ancient edifice.

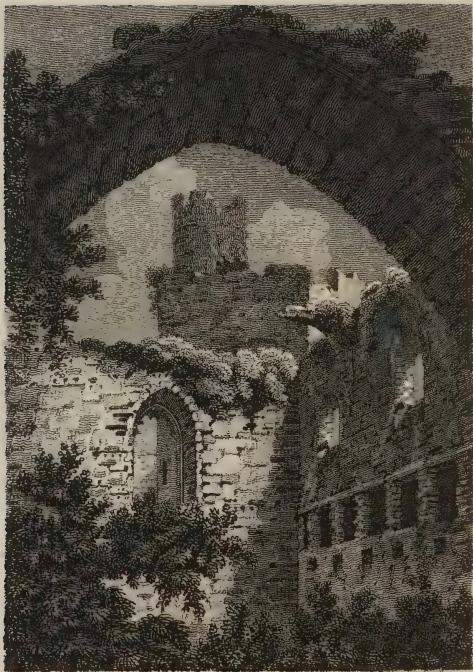
At this place William the Conqueror made his debarkation; and about eight miles from hence was fought the decisive battle of Hastings. The town and castle of Pevensey was given by the Conqueror to Robert, earl of Morton in Normandy, his brother by the mother's side, who was created earl of Cornwall in the succeeding reign. He was succeeded in his possessions by William, earl of Morton and Cornwall, who, on being refused the earldom of Kent, entered into a rebellion; whereupon the king seized upon this town and castle, and gave them to Gilbert de Aquila, with all the land thereunto belonging. In the lifetime of his immediate successor, this town and castle reverted to the crown; and after divers changes they, by gift from king Henry II. became the property of Richard de Aquila, whose posterity enjoyed them quietly till the reign of Henry III. when Gilbert de Aquila, by disorderly conduct, made himself obnox-

PEVENSEY CASTLE.

ious to the king, who seized upon all his estates. This honour, in the nineteenth year of his reign, the king granted to Gilbert Marshal, earl of Pembroke, during pleasure. In the twenty-fifth year of his reign he gave the honour to Peter de Savoy, uncle to his queen, and afterwards granted him the inheritance thereof, with the Castle and its appurtenances.

Before the reign of James I. this Castle was a part of the possessions of the dutchy of Lancaster; for James, by his letters patent under the seal of that dutchy, dated 18th of June, granted to Edward, earl of Dorset, the castle of Pevensey and portreve of Pevensey, to hold the same during his life.

For a considerable length of time this Castle had been held by the Pelham family, under a lease from the dutchy of Lancaster, till some years since his grace the late duke of Newcastle gave it up to the late earl of Wilmington, on his being created baron Pevensey. It now belongs to the Northampton family.



Engraved by J. Roberts for the Antiquarian and Geographical Cabinet from a Drawing by W. H. Sturt.

Part of Conway Castle, Caernarvonshire.

Published in the Dispenser by J. W. Jackson, Strand Street, Dublin.

CONWAY CASTLE,

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

THIS Castle, which commands, by its vicinity to the strong pass of Penman Maur, the country to a considerable extent, securing the road to the mountain of Snowdon and the isle of Anglesea, was built by king Edward I. in the year 1284, as a check upon the Welsh. Where the Castle now stands was formerly an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by Lewellyn ap Gervas, prince of Wales, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints. These monks were removed to a monastery founded by the king at Manham, in Denbighshire.

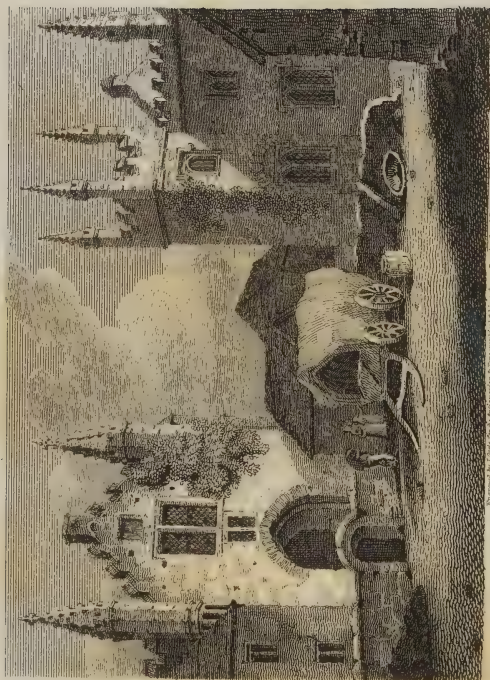
Conway Castle is situated in the south-east angle of the town of Aberconway, on a steep rock, forming the western bank, and near the mouth of the river Conway. Its figure is very irregular, being composed of a square, to which, on its west side, is joined a pentagon, each of which forms a court. It was defended by eight round towers attached to the walls, which are very thick, and on the land side was encompassed by a moat. The common entrance is on the south-east side, near the east end, by a steep and winding path; the passage is now nearly occupied by fragments of the surrounding ruins. There was also another entrance on the north side near the west

CONWAY CASTLE.

end, beyond which was the moat crossed by a draw-bridge. Part of the great hall remains; the walls and some portion of the windows are entire, together with nine arches of stone which supported the roof. This fortress was a place of refuge to king Richard II. when he surrendered the crown to the duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV.

It was repaired and fortified for king Charles I. in the beginning of the civil wars, by Dr. James, archbishop of York, at the king's request, and afterwards intrusted to his care, or any one whom he should appoint, until such time as the expenses he had incurred in repairing it should be repaid: but the archbishop was turned out by sir John Owen, a colonel in the king's service; when, getting no redress from the king, he joined the opposite party, and, in conjunction with colonel Mitton, forced the gates, entered the Castle, and took possession for the parliament.

The ruins are the property of the crown, under which it is held on lease by Owen Holland, esq. at the annual rent of 6s. 8d. and a dish of fish to lord Holland, as often as he passes through the town.



Remains of Tavistock Abbey, Devon.

Published from a drawing by J. G. Smith, Esq. New York, 1847.

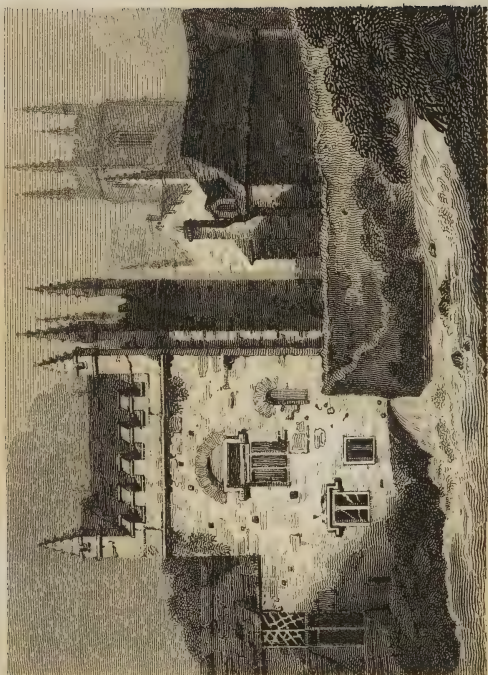
TAVISTOCK ABBEY,

DEVONSHIRE.

TAVISTOCK stands on the banks of the Tavy, which river, with the addition of the Saxon word *stock*, signifying a place, gives origin to its name. Before the year 961 this place was the manor and chief residence of Orgar, duke of Devonshire, who, in the days of king Edgar, kept here a princely household. This duke had a daughter named Elfrida, remarkable for the beauty of her person; as this circumstance was the means of allying the family of Orgar to the royal blood, and probably gave an occasion for the foundation of this Abbey, historians have given a minute account of some previous transactions relative to this event. The king, on the general report of Elfrida's fame, dispatched his confidant and favourite, earl Ethelwold, to see the lady, that he might make no advances himself till he was assured of the perfection of her beauty. Ethelwold being arrived at the duke's, no sooner cast his eyes upon the lovely Elfrida, but he became desperately enamoured of her. His passion was so violent, that he became deaf to the dictates of reason; and disregarding his own personal safety, he ventured to demand her for himself. Having obtained the consent of her father, he married her in the

TAVISTOCK ABBEY.

most private manner, persuading the duke, that he had such reasons for concealing the marriage as he could not with propriety divulge. Returning shortly after to court, he informed the king that he had been imposed upon by the current report, and was surprised the world should think so much of Elfrida's charms; for, to all appearance, the fame of her beauty proceeded more from her father's riches than any thing else. This account, which was calculated to damp the ardour of Edgar's passion, had the desired effect, and he laid aside all thoughts of his intended marriage. The crafty Ethelwold, observing that his master was grown perfectly indifferent to the continued praises of Elfrida's beauty, represented to him, at a well-chosen opportunity, that though the fortune of the duke of Devonshire's daughter was not worth the consideration of a king, yet it would be the making of any subject; and therefore humbly entreated that he might be permitted to make his addresses to her: Edgar willingly and unsuspectingly granted his request. The earl immediately returned to his wife, and publicly solemnized their nuptials; but jealous lest the king should be charmed with her appearance, he sequestered her at his country seat, without permitting her to be seen at court. However cautious Ethelwold had been in this affair, Edgar was informed of the whole truth; but not willing to gratify a hasty resentment before he was convinced that he had been deceived, he dissembled for the present; and taking an occasion to visit that part of the country which the earl



Engraved by George Smith for the Antiquarian & Topographical Society, published from a drawing by J. C. Smith.

Remains of Tarriswick Church, Devon.

Published for the Proprietors by W. C. Smith, Broad Street, Newcastle.

TAVISTOCK ABBEY.

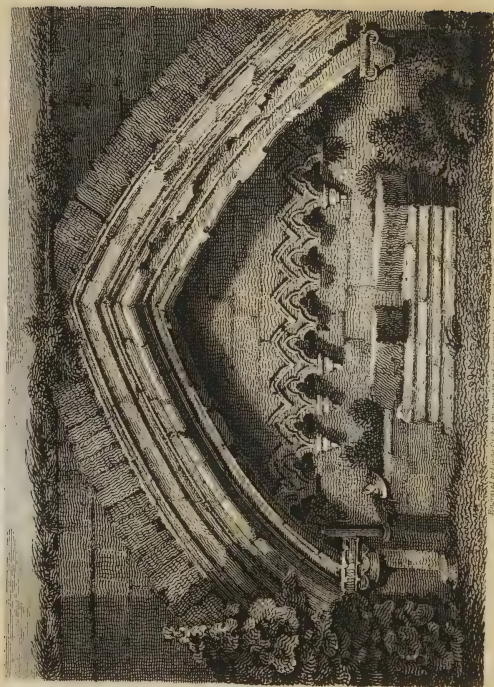
had chosen for the retirement of his wife, he told him that he had an inclination to see his lady. The earl was confounded at the king's resolution, and endeavoured to divert him from his purpose, but without success; he was, however, indulged with permission to precede the king, under pretence of preparing for his reception. He now hastened to his house, and throwing himself at Elfrida's feet, acknowledged what he had done to obtain her, and conjured her to make every endeavour to conceal her charms from the king: she promised to conform to his wishes, but instead of so doing, was employed, during his absence to meet the king, in adorning herself to the greatest advantage. The moment Edgar cast his eyes upon her, he determined to make her his own, and ordered Ethelwold to go for Northumberland on some pretended urgent business; but the unfortunate earl did not perform his journey; he was found dead in a wood. It was at first supposed that he was murdered by robbers; but on Edgar's raising Elfrida to the throne, without an inquiry after the murderer of her husband, the people were undeceived.

The father of Elfrida, grieved at the disorders which had taken place in his family, was, after the manner of those days, admonished by a vision to found a monastery for the peace and solace of his mind. Accordingly he began the erection of an abbey here, which was completed by his son Ordulph, in a style of great magnificence, about the year 981. Ordulph and his lady endowed the

TAVISTOCK ABBEY.

abbey with the manor of Tavistock and several others; these donations were increased by king Ethelred, who granted to the monks many privileges. However, it flourished not long under the fostering influence of its benefactors; for within thirty years from its foundation it was destroyed by the Danes, who sailed up the Tavy, and landed near its walls. A short time afterwards it was rebuilt, and received, in addition to its former possessions, the munificent benefactions of many pious persons. Henry I. granted "the jurisdiction and the whole hundred of Tavistock" to the abbey, with the privilege of a market, and a fair of three day's continuance. As the riches of this establishment were augmented, the pride of its abbots increased, till at length an application was made to Henry VIII. by Richard Barham, the thirty-fifth abbot, for the honour of a mitre, which included the privileges of a peerage. The patent, by which this dignity was conveyed, is dated the 23d. of January, 1513: this eminence was of short duration; for in 1539, John Beryn, the last abbot, surrendered this monastery, and was allowed a yearly stipend of £100 for life; at this time its revenues were valued at £902:3:7½ annual produce. In the same year it was given, with all its possessions, including the borough and town of Tavistock, to John, lord Russell; and since the family have attained the ducal rank, they have the title of marquis from this place. The present duke of Bedford is now the proprietor.

Many detached fragments of the original building



Engraved by George F. The Architect and Engraver of the Tomb of Ordelup at Tavistock.

Ordelup's Tomb, Tavistock Abbey, Devon.

Published for the Proprietor, by W. Clarke, Broad Street, New Castle.

TAVISTOCK ABBEY.

still remain, but they are mostly incorporated in others of a more recent date. Leland describes the abbey church to be 126 yards in length, and the cloisters of the same extent; these have been long demolished. The materials which composed the chapter-house, a most magnificent structure, were removed many years since, and used for the erection of a dwelling house for the duke of Bedford's steward. Other parts of the buildings have been converted into warehouses, and other inferior purposes. A large arched gateway, attached to the principal inn of the town, is still standing. This is a handsome relic, adorned with lofty pinnacles, and from its workmanship appears to have been erected in the time of Henry VI. Among the ruins of the Abbey a monument was discovered, supposed to be the tomb of Ordulph before mentioned. By referring to the plate two stones may be seen lying under the arch upon a fragment of the ruin; these were dug up near the tomb, and placed in their present situation by the proprietor of the premises. They are of a slaty quality, and have an inscription, which, for the most part, is obliterated—the only legible words are,

“ SUB JACET INTUS
CONDITER.”

Near this tomb was also found a sarcophagus of considerable dimensions, and in it the bones of Ordulph of a most gigantic size; he is reported to have been of such immense strength and stature, that he could break the bars of

TAVISTOCK ABBEY.

gates, and stride over rivers ten feet wide. These bones are still preserved in the church. The erect sepulchral stone, placed by the end of the coffin, stood formerly in the town, but has been brought within the Abbey gardens for safety; on it is an inscription, in rude characters,

“ NEPOS RANI FILII CONDEVI.”

Several of the abbots were of considerable reputation for learning, and made great advances in the promulgation of knowledge, as appears by the erection of a printing press in the Abbey shortly after the art was brought into England.

The origin of Tavistock is attributed to the foundation and establishment of the Abbey; it is now a large and populous town, though the situation is low, the streets narrow, and indifferently paved; many of the houses bear the appearance of considerable age. The church is spacious, consisting of four aisles, a chancel, and a tower at the west end. It contains several monuments worthy of notice. The river is here crossed by two bridges; during rainy seasons it displays a perturbed and interesting appearance, as its course is obstructed by a number of ledges and masses of rock.

As early as the reign of Edward I. Tavistock sent members to Parliament; the portreve is the returning officer, who is elected annually by twenty-four freeholders. The number of voters is about 110; according to the returns lately made the population of the parish



The Sarcophagus of Ordukh, Tavrisk, found in the ruins of the city of Ordukh, Tavrisk, in the year 1840.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, Strand, Street, No. 10.

TAVISTOCK ABBEY.

amounted to 4390 ; the number of houses is 655. Serges are manufactured here for the East India Company, which gives employment to many of the inhabitants. Till about the time of the Reformation an institution existed here for the study of Saxon literature, and a building was appropriated to this purpose, called the Saxon school.

This town, and its vicinity, have given birth to many eminent characters ; among the most illustrious is sir Francis Drake, the first Englishman who circumnavigated the globe. Queen Elizabeth was so well pleased with this exploit, that she paid him a visit on board his own ship, and ordered that the vessel, in which he had endured so many hardships, should be preserved as a monument of his own and the nation's glory. This celebrated ship, after lying at Deptford in a decaying state for many years, was at length broken up, and the university of Oxford presented with a chair manufactured from its planks. The poet, William Browne, was likewise born at Tavistock in the year 1590, and was a writer of considerable merit for his day ; he published a work, in 1613, entitled *Britannia's Pastorals*, in which he has many lively allusions, descriptive of the scenery of this place.

In the church of Lamerton, near Tavistock, is a monument with the effigies of two brothers who were twins, and so much resembled each other in every particular, that they could not be distinguished by their nearest relatives ; and what is still more remarkable,

TAVISTOCK ABBEY.

their minds and affections were as one,—such was the sympathy of their natures, that if one was sick or grieved, the other felt the like sensations, though they were far distant in their persons, and no intelligence was given to either party. It was likewise remarked, that if one was merry the other was alike affected, though they were in different places; but they could not long endure to be separated, and were always desirous to eat, drink, sleep, and wake together; they died in 1564, serving at Newhaven, in France, where one being slain, the other immediately took his place, and participated in his fate.



Engraved by J. Jones on the Disquisition & Topography of Tylly Priory from a view by the artist J. P.

Tylly Priory, Pembrokehire.

Published by the author in N^o. 1. London and 1810. 4to. 10s. 6d.

PYLLE PRIORY,

PEMBROKE SHIRE.

THIS Priory was founded about the year 1200 by Adam de Rupe, on his lands at Pylle, about one mile from Milford Haven, on the north side: he endowed it with various parcels of land, all confirmed by Thomas de Rupe his son; likewise by charter of the twenty-fifth of Edward III. The founder placed here monks of the order of St. Martin of Tours, in Caldey island, These monks, in process of time, grew weary of the strict discipline of their order; and laying aside the rigid peculiarities of St. Martin, they became common Benedictines. This establishment was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Budoc, and is said to have been subordinate to the abbey of St. Dogmael, in this county; but at the suppression its revenues were separately estimated, and, according to Tanner, the annual produce was £67:15:3—it was given in the thirty-eighth year of Henry VIII. to Roger and Thomas Barlow.

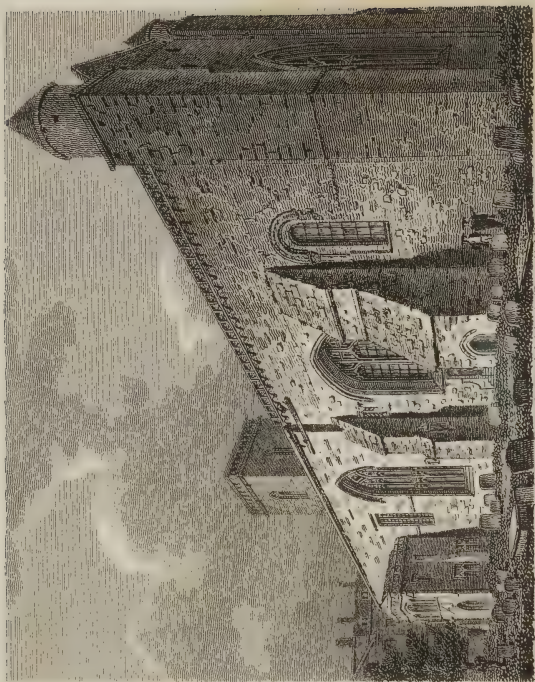
The situation of this Priory is extremely pleasant; it stands near one of the creeks which branch into the Channel. The country around is well cultivated.

The village of Pylle is situated a little to the east on the other side of the creek, and to the south is Pender-

PYLLE PRIORY.

gast, at the distance of half a mile. The north is bounded by several ranges of hills, which afford abundance of wood and pasturage. Very little now remains of this religious foundation except the gate-house, and scattered fragments of the walls. To the gate-house are attached several cottages, incorporated with the original building, or erected with its materials.

Grose has given a View of this place taken from the north side, and denominates it "Hubberston Priory," observing, that "it is called by the inhabitants The Priory, but whether for monks or nuns, or what order, and when and by whom founded, are particulars not handed down by tradition, or at least not known by the generality of the neighbouring people." Hence it appears, that all his information on this particular subject was sought in the neighbourhood, and he was led into an error by the proximity of the village of Hubberston. On a similar account some have called it the Priory of Pendergast. Gough, in his edition of Camden, following Grose in the name, has likewise very contentedly consigned this place to oblivion.



St. Peter's Church London.

Published for the Proprietors, by J. B. G. & Co. 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,

OXFORD.

At the restoration of the university of Oxford by Alfred the Great, Grimbold, the monk, who came into this country by the invitation of the king, in the year 885, was appointed one of its professors, and erected this church soon after his arrival, for the performance of divine worship, and the reception of the Oxford scholars; particularly those of St. Neot's Hall, then situated on the north side of the church, from whence to the hall was a passage under ground, long since filled up.

St. Peter's Church is recorded to have been the first of stone erected in the neighbourhood of Oxford; and, being "curiously cut and carved," excited the admiration of all beholders. It is the mother church to all others in Oxford, and was formerly the university church. At this time the university sermons are annually preached here on the Sundays, in the afternoon, in time of Lent; partly to preserve their original right and privilege, and partly from necessity; for the statutes of some colleges, particularly Corpus Christi, oblige their members to preach a sermon before the university in Lent, either in this church or at St. Paul's Cross, London, in order to qualify them for a bachelor or doctor of divinity's degree.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

This Church consists of a body, a north aisle and chancel, abutting from the chancel, on the north side, a small chapel, and another smaller apartment, now used as a school. The church is about 118 feet long and forty-two broad. The chancel is the most ancient part of the edifice, but intermixed with work of a more modern date. The side windows have the Saxon zigzag ornament; and the groinings, forming the roof, are curiously carved with chain-work. Affixed to the south-west pillar of the chancel is a pulpit of stone, slightly carved, having the date 1631; to this pulpit the university preachers ascend by a flight of steps within the before-mentioned pillar, the parish minister by steps on the other side.

In the north aisle is a monumental painting representing queen Elizabeth; but for what purpose executed, or by whom, is not known. Under one of the windows is a brass plate, inscribed to the memory of Simon Parret, gent. twice proctor of the university of Oxford, and Elizabeth his wife: they are engraved kneeling together, with nine sons and ten daughters—the date 1584. The windows of this aisle contain many fragments of painted glass; in one of them is a symbol of the Trinity, and above are the heads of three figures. There was formerly, within the church, a most curious rotund font, representing in stalls under circular arches, supported by massive columns, the Twelve Apostles: this was many years since conveyed away by an ignorant and sacrilegious churchwarden, and placed over a well on the north side of the





South-door of St. Peter's Church Oxford.

Published for the Proprietors by W. G. & Co. 11, Strand, Street, New York.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

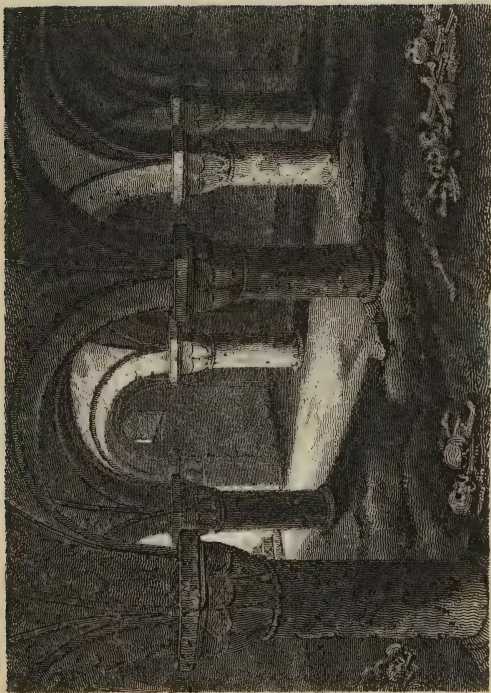
church ; but the well has been long stopped up, and the font destroyed. The present font is not inelegantly carved, and represents the Forbidden Tree, supported by Adam and Eve : and formerly belonging to the church were several chantries.

The external appearance of this Church presents an interesting figure from the strange intermixture of its architecture : the only discernible portion of Grimbald's work in the body, is the door within the southern porch : the other parts of the structure are of the time of Henry V. when the church was re-edified. The exterior circle of the south door is composed of the zigzag ornament ; next to which are a number of grotesque heads of various characters, each with a long tongue bending round a large circular moulding : the inner arch of the door is enriched with a delicate ornament, in part broken off.

The crypt beneath the chancel end of the Church is one of the most ancient of which we have any written record in this kingdom. Historians say, that Grimbald built it for his intended sepulchre ; but having a dispute with some of the scholars, he retired from Oxford, taking with him the tomb which he had made, and intended to have deposited in this place : he spent the rest of his days at Winchester abbey, and was there buried. Of late years this crypt has excited considerable curiosity and attention : the entrance into it, with every other avenue for air or light, was nearly blocked up with bones and rubbish, till the frequent inquiries for admission ren-

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

dered it necessary that some attention should be paid to its state ; the entrance has been cleared, and the narrow openings in the walls, to the south and east, admit a small circulation of air. It is still used as a charnel-house, and at times flooded with water. The entrance into it at present is by a descent of twelve steps, through a door in a buttress on the south side of the church : formerly it was entered from the interior ; but this place has been for many ages built up—the ancient steps leading from the crypt into the church still remain. This crypt is in length about forty feet, in breadth nearly twenty-four, and consists of two rows of pillars, four in each row, with answering pilasters at the sides and ends, supporting groined arches, which form the roof—the pillars, including the caps and bases, are not quite six feet high, and unequal as to their circumference. The shafts are ornamented at the bottom with a broad fillet ; they stand upon a square basement, and are of equal thickness from the cap to the base : the lower parts are mostly covered with earth, except where it has been cleared away by the curious for the purpose of seeing the columns entire : some of the caps are sculptured with curious devices, one of the most remarkable of which is given in the accompanying Vignette. This crypt, as already observed, is of late much visited by travellers ; and it is a matter of surprise, that though every attention has been bestowed to render it easy of access, it is still suffered to be a receptacle for the frigid trophies of death—the ground is scattered with



Grimbolds Crypt, St. Peter's Church, Oxford.

Published from the Engravings by J. H. Sturt, Esq., and J. H. Sturt, Esq., London.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

mouldering bones ; and ghastly skulls are here and there congregated in promiscuous heaps.

In the churchyard, near to the east end of the Church, is a marble stone, inscribed to the memory of Thomas Hearne, M. A. the celebrated antiquarian, who died June 10, 1735, aged fifty-seven years, and was here interred.

This indefatigable writer, the son of the parish clerk of White Waltham, Berks. was adopted by Mr. Cherry, lord of the adjoining manor, and by him sent to



ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Oxford. He began his career as an author, with editing and publishing several of the Classics from Bodleian MSS. but soon devoted himself to the study of English antiquities, on which subject, in the course of thirty-five years, he published thirty-two different works. His last publication was "Benedict, Abbot of Peterborough's well-written and faithful History of Henry II. and Richard II."

This church is a vicarage, in the gift of the master and fellows of Merton college.

